

U. S. News

Two Maine men while in Montreal the other day say they saw a field of rhubarb, the stalks of which averaged more than six feet high. They declare that when they were standing with a row of the pieplant between them, it was impossible to see each other. But some day Prohibition will come, even to Montreal, and the Quebec rhubarb will not grow so tall.

Mexico Imposes Import Duty on Live Stock

By a Mexican decree, effective June 17, an import duty of \$4.99 in U. S. currency per head is imposed on live stock, with the exceptions of males imported with females for breeding, with a proportion of two males for each female, reports the American consul at Mexico City.

Mr. Paul B. Johnson, a member from Mississippi in the U. S. House of Representatives, has introduced in Congress a bill to punish by heavy fines women who smoke in public within the District of Columbia, over which Congress has police jurisdiction. Is the time coming when sumptuary legislation, of one kind or another, will be promoted by the men, in self-defense?

Cuba Proposes Increasing Consular Fees

A bill providing for increased consular fees has already passed one house of the Congress of Cuba, according to a cablegram from the American consul at Havana, dated June 13. Under the proposed law the fee for invoices of merchandise exported to Cuba will be raised from 10c per \$100 to one-half of 1% of the invoiced value of the merchandise.

CUTWORMS DESTROY WESTERN GRAIN

The pale western cutworm is again present in destructive numbers in Montana and Colorado, according to reports to the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. In Montana it is estimated that from 10 to 75 per cent of the small grain will be destroyed in the counties infested, and in Colorado thousands of acres are being plowed out and reseeded to a catch crop.

Two forest fires in the Superior National forest have burned over between 600 and 800 acres of pine timber and are still raging, according to a message received Friday from Calvin A. Dahlgren, Superior National supervisor, at his headquarters at Ely.

Two crews of fifty men each fought the flames. No rain has fallen in the territory for several weeks. Rangers reported to the supervisor that the fires were started by lightning.

Volunteers also are fighting other fires that have been reported from various parts of Minnesota.

The New York State Department of Farms and Markets, working in co-operation with the Dairymen's League, will manufacture the largest single cheese ever made, according to an announcement by George E. Hogue, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The cheese will be manufactured at Lowville for exhibition at the State fair in Syracuse in September. It will weigh twelve tons and will require 150,000 pounds of milk, or one day's output of 7,500 cows, Mr. Hogue said.

The commissioner added that the cheese would be representative of the great dairy interests of the State and the progress made in cheese manufacturing.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION FURNISHED NEGRO SCHOOLS

Special attention has been given to the study of the educational conditions among negroes, as a result of a cooperative agreement between the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. It has been realized that the negro teachers are in need of all the assistance possible.

Two courses of study, one in plant production and the other in animal production, were prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture following investigations into the problems, conditions, and facilities of the negro schools. A specialist in agricultural instruction was first detailed to visit the school where agriculture was taught. The methods and practices used by the teachers were observed and the available facilities noted. The crops and animals grown in the various States were considered.

In the plan of the lessons, seasonal sequence was followed and no lessons which were not adapted to southern conditions were included.

Further work in connection with these courses of study was done thru conferences held at both Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes. A large number of the leading negro agricultural teachers for the South attended. Instruction in the practical application of the two courses was given to the teachers, who are now using them extensively.

The States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture also furnishes other publications, classified lists of material useful to teachers of agriculture, and lantern slides, as requests come in for help in the negro schools.

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA

Every intelligent, loyal American citizen should read carefully and take seriously to heart every fearless word that Governor Dorsey has written in "The Negro in Georgia," a statement addressed to the conference of citizens which was called to meet in Atlanta to consider "the Negro lynched, the Negro held in peonage, the Negro driven out by organized lawlessness, and the Negro subject to individual acts of cruelty," because in the last analysis, every citizen is morally responsible for the present-day, ruthless exploitation of ignorant, handicapped, helpless people, and because every citizen can and should make some contribution to the reshaping of public opinion in the interest of promoting law and order, a square deal for everybody, and a program of social justice, which can be none other than a program of applied Christianity.

Governor Dorsey has taken a brave stand. He has the support of the best white and colored citizens of Georgia. He needs, however, the moral support of every citizen in every State. Georgia is headed toward a better day, because Georgia has been willing to begin to cut out the social cancerous growth. Georgia's experience is not only a warning, but an example. Citizens of all the States will do well to help clean house at home, for every State has some festering sore to cure rather than to conceal. Georgia's citizens—white and colored; for the revelations have been made possible through inter-racial cooperation and goodwill—should be supported at this critical period for the safety of all good citizens.

—Southern Workman

Aged Indian Tortured

Laporte, Ind.—Forcing an entrance to the home of John H. Scott, 93 years old, of Ora, Ind., two burglars dragged the aged man about the house by the hair, and after threatening him with other tortures compelled him to reveal the hiding place of several hundred dollars. While Scott was beaten, his wife, in another room, was kept under guard. Lester Mann's, 18 years old, a grandson of Scott, and Clarence White-stone were arrested as suspects.

Use of Draft Obviated

Charleston, W. Va.—One hundred and thirty men, called for by Governor E. F. Morgan, to be organized into two companies of militia to enforce martial law in Mingo county, have been obtained through volunteers, according to reports to the Governor's office. Use of the draft, authorized in the Executive's proclamation, will not be needed. The two companies were organized at a meeting in Williamson, Lieutenants were elected.

To Take Wife's Name

Paris.—When young William H. Leeds marries the Princess Xenia of Greece at the home of Prince Georges of Greece, at St. Cloud, near Paris, in three weeks, he will be the first American bridegroom to take his wife's name. It became known in Paris that young Leeds will be offered the title of Prince immediately following the wedding, thus becoming the first American Prince consort.

SELF-RESPECT

Above all things reverence thyself—Pythagoras.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs.—Pope.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, these three alone lead life to sovereign power.—Tennyson.

Be noble-minded! Our own heart, and not other men's opinions of us, forms our true honor.—Schiller.

When thou hast profited so much that thou respectest thyself, thou mayest let go thy tutor.—Seneca.

I care not so much what I am in the opinion of others as what I am in my own; I would be rich of myself and not by borrowing.—Montaigne.



1—Scene at the recent unveiling of a bust of Abraham Lincoln in Norway. 2—Destroyers laying a smoke screen for their attack on battleships during a practice naval battle off the coast of southern California. 3—The International Polo Cup which returns to the United States through the victory of the American team at Hurlingham, England.

Kentucky News

The body of James Bethel Gresham, a native Kentuckian, who was one of the first three American soldiers killed in the World War, is expected to be brought home to Evansville, Ind., within the next few days. Young Gresham was a member of the First Division.

Mrs. Jesse Bingham, Miss Dorothy Yost and Mrs. Lee Kennedy were rescued from the Big Sandy River at Catlettsburg on July 4th by a man from Ashland whose name they were too ill to ascertain.

When Mrs. Bingham and Miss Yost slipped from the dam into deep water Mrs. Kennedy went to their rescue, but was rendered helpless when one of the women grabbed her about the neck and dragged her into the water. All were in peril when the stranger leaped in and bore them one at a time to the shore.

Four men, thought to be an organized gang of whisky runners, were arrested in Lexington Tuesday night by members of Georgetown and Lexington police. The men were charged with having held up and robbed two trucks carrying 100 cases of whisky in Scott county, fifteen miles north of Georgetown, Friday night.

The police also seized two automobiles. In the machines were three revolvers, a rifle, a bottle of nitroglycerin and set of surgical instruments.

They were arrested on a warrant charging highway robbery issued by County Attorney R. L. Lancaster. Their bonds were fixed at \$15,000 each.

A special news dispatch to the Courier-Journal, July 5, tells of a severe storm of almost cyclonic force visiting Owensboro on Tuesday afternoon, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. One person was injured.

The storm broke at 3 o'clock and lasted half an hour.

The roofs of the Grand Theatre and of the Rudd Hotel were partly blown away and rain caused further damage. The theatre was flooded and the electric pipe organ, valued at \$4,200, was practically ruined.

Lightning struck the bicycle store of Frank Wichwine, on Main street, and tore away part of the front wall. The rear wall of the Owensboro Grader & Ditcher Company's plant was blown away.

Dozens of plate glass windows were smashed, trees were uprooted and wires were blown down.

The Inquirer, a boat plying between Owensboro and Rockport, Ind., was caught midstream by the storm. Life belts were issued to the passengers. A wave washed the cabin and knocked the passengers from their seats before the boat reached port.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Two automobiles clashed into each other at a deep curve on the Richmond-Winchester road just south of Shearer, Monday evening, July 4th.

Both cars were badly damaged and Robert McEwan, who was driving one of the cars was seriously injured. The other men in the accident were Messrs. Marshall and Stivers of Red House and Mr. Stildham of Winchester. It was believed at the scene of the accident that McEwan was fatally injured.

NEW TRUSTEE FOR BEREA

Harry B. Hanger was unanimously elected as a Trustee of the College by the self-perpetuating Board of Trustees at their June Meeting, and last Friday evening, in a private conference with President Hutchins and Mr. H. E. Taylor, he most graciously accepted the responsible position.

This, in a way, is the culmination of a happy series of circumstances. Some twenty years ago, while Mr. Hanger was engaged with a large contract in Philadelphia, Mrs. Hanger and their three children accompanied him there. The summer was very warm, and the city hotel was warmer. One day, while driving out thru Holmesburg, a suburb, in quest of a house, Mrs. Hanger discovered a shady, restful place which "just suited," but as it was a beautiful private residence, owned and occupied by a Mrs. Pearson, she had very little hope of success as a renter. However, after considerable parley, terms were agreed upon, and the Hangers took up their abode with Mrs. Pearson, and her niece, Mary, who, by the way, was a fine musician.

The "stay" lasted for three years, and during that time Mary became engaged to a Rev. Dr. Hutchins. The ceremony was performed in the home, Mr. Hanger's son, a lad of five years, acting as ring-bearer, and "merrily rang the bells," "and merrily they were wed."

Twenty years of separation followed, during which Mr. and Mrs. Hanger never lost sight of the great privilege of having thus been accommodated in this beautiful home. This fall, during the inaugural pageant, Mr. and Mrs. Hanger attended Berea, and immediately recognized the first violinist in the orchestra as no other than Mary Pearson Hutchins, slightly older grown. A happy meeting ensued, and shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Taylor arranged a reunion dinner, together with President and Mrs. Hutchins.

Several pleasant contacts have followed, and in casting about for a Trustee to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of the venerable H. A. Wilder, Mr. Hanger was the happy choice.

Berea College has grown to be an enormous enterprise, and just such wisdom and counsel as is now needed will be generously bestowed by the new Trustee. Berea is trebly fortunate: first, in having such a consecrated religious leader as Dr. Hutchins, pastor of the Union Church; second, in having as its leader such a capable President as William J. Hutchins; and, third, in having H. B. Hanger as Trustee.

STUDENTS AND FACULTY ENJOY "FOURTH" ON THE MOUNTAIN

The summer school students and faculty spent the Fourth of July picnicking on the mountains. The groups left James Hall in the morning well chaperoned by guides who knew all the beauty spots around the pinnacles. A jolly time and plenty of good lunch was the report when the picnickers returned late in the afternoon. The day was particularly interesting to those who are in Berea College for the first time.

Many thanks are due Miss Fisher and her assistants for the bounteous lunch and John Miller for his able management of the day.

RAILROAD UNION LEADERS HALT BEFORE DECIDING UPON WAGE CUTS.

No Sporadic Strikes or Serious Threats to Accompany First Day of 12 Per Cent Cut—Leaders Very Cautious in Their Action.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Chicago.—Railway Union leaders were undecided on their final attitude toward the general 12 per cent wage reductions, which became effective on virtually every railroad in the country by order of the United States Railroad Labor Board. Despite considerable dissatisfaction displayed among many employees, no reports of sporadic strikes or any serious threats of strikes were reported to the union chiefs here.

Approximately 1,500 delegates from system organizations of the Big Four brotherhoods, the shop crafts, the maintenance of way men, telegraphers, clerks and switchmen met here to canvass the situation. Heads of the Big Four and the 16 American Federation of Labor unions held a short meeting before the officers separated to convene the organization meetings. The executives' meetings, it was said, took no action other than to place the entire wage situation in the hands of a committee headed by B. M. Jewell, President of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor.

The other members are W. H. Fitzgerald, President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; E. J. Manion, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Timothy Shea, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

While there was no indication of dissension between the organizations over the wage cut, a definite line of demarcation developed. The Big Four Brotherhoods, according to Harry P. Daugherty, Vice Grand Chief of the Engineers, were favorable to accepting the cut as a "necessary evil," although the brotherhoods might not indicate their attitude by any formal resolution of acceptance.

On the other hand the shop crafts and maintenance of way men were said to be opposed to accepting the reduction. Both have taken referendum votes on the lower wage and both are reported to be heavily in favor of its rejection. The maintenance of way group, composed largely of section men, was the hardest hit of all railway employees in the wage reduction, the entire increase granted by the Labor Board in July, 1920, being wiped out.

Electrical Wizard Is Dead.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. Harry Barringer Cox, 57 years old, noted electrical scientist, died at his home here. Known internationally as the "father of the dry cell," Dr. Cox contributed many electrical inventions to science, including the submarine signal system for coast defense, the electric push button, a system of wireless telegraphy using the ground instead of the air, and the device later incorporated in the railway block safety system.

Forest Fires Work Havoc.

Duluth, Minn.—Two forest fires in the Superior National Forest have burned from 600 to 800 acres of pine timber and still are raging, according to a message received from Calvin A. Dahlgren, Superior National Supervisor, at his headquarters at Ely. Two crews, of 50 men each, are fighting the flames. No rain has fallen in the territory for weeks. Rangers reported to the supervisor that the fires were started by lightning. Volunteers also are fighting other fires that have been reported from other parts of the state.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

New Tariff Measure, Restoring High Protection, Is Ready for Congress.

LONG DEBATE IS EXPECTED

President and Dawes Begin Work of Reducing Expenses—House Accepts Borah Naval Holiday Amendment —De Valera Declines Lloyd George's Invitation to Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

After four months of hard labor the ways and means committee of the house has completed the new permanent tariff bill. It will be formally reported to the house probably before the end of the current week. Then will begin a debate that will seem like the good old times, for the measure drastically revises the tariff law under which we have been operating for eight years and restores the principle of high protection for American industry. Members of the committee estimate it will bring in a revenue as high as \$700,000,000 a year—more than twice the amount produced by the Payne-Aldrich law.

Of late years many Democrats have changed their attitude toward the tariff to a considerable extent, admitting the truth of Hancock's dictum that it is a local issue and favoring real protection for the industries of certain parts of the country. But few if any of the minority members of the house can be expected to swallow whole this new bill without going on record as upholding in general the traditional policy of their party—a tariff for revenue only. A long debate, therefore, may be expected.

There are some Republicans, also, who are opposed to certain features of the measure and the closing evenings of the week were given up to caucuses of the Republicans to compose their differences. In several respects the committee yielded at the last. For instance, it is left to the discretion of the President to impose the duty on lumber planned on one or more sides and tongued and grooved equal to the 25 per cent ad valorem Canadian duty. The committee also gave in to the demand of the smaller oil producers and put a duty of 35 cents per barrel on crude petroleum and 25 cents per barrel on fuel oil.

Among the more important general features of the measure are the following:

American valuation of imports is provided for, the century old system of foreign valuation being abandoned. Broad powers are given the President to make reciprocal tariff relations with other countries.

Duties much higher than in the former Payne-Aldrich tariff law are imposed upon chemicals and products of other industries established during the war which are considered essential from a standpoint of national defense.

Far-reaching powers are given to the tariff commission in restricting imports of dyes for a three-year period.

Duties on automobiles are reduced, in compliance with the request of the manufacturers, who advanced the argument that such action would cause other nations to remove high duties on American cars.

Protection on agricultural products about equal to that of the Payne-Aldrich law is given, rates in several instances being less than in the emergency tariff law now in effect.

Duties on wool are on an entirely different basis from former laws, and it is a matter of controversy whether the basic rate is higher or lower than in the Payne-Aldrich law.

Among the commodities on the free list are: Agricultural implements, animals imported for breeding purposes, antimony ore, antioxins and vaccines, bread, chromite, coal, cobalt, cocoa, coffee, copper ore, cotton, cork bark, iron ore, leather, shoes, hides, wood pulp, platinum, radium, silk cocoons, news print paper, tapioca and tapioca flour, tea, tin ore, works of art, and most kinds of lumber.

Despite the fact that the new tariff will produce a huge revenue, the need of reducing government expenditures is as pressing as ever, and President Harding and Director of the Budget Dawes seem determined to bring about that result. They met last week with the cabinet and the heads of all the bureaus—the first meeting of the kind ever held—and had a heart to heart talk on means to meet the emergency. Mr. Harding quickly gave the floor to Mr. Dawes and that vigorous Chicagoan told the gathering in plain language what he planned to do and what the others must do to help him. Then he added:

"The permanent success of the budget system depends upon certain basic principles, which at its inception must be so firmly established both as to concept and rules of action, that they never hereafter will be questioned."
(Continued on Page Seven)

Wm. J. Baxter



Will Appreciate your Vote and Support for the

Democratic Nomination for

COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEY

In the Primary Saturday, August 6, 1921

Rotation in office is both democratic and best for the people. Trusting that I shall not be considered presumptuous in tendering my services to fill this high office "so ably filled by my opponent" for the past thirty years, at which rate only three of Kentucky's sons could perform the duties of this position of honor and opportunity in a century.

TO THE VOTERS OF MADISON COUNTY

Owing to certain statements that are being spread over the county, I desire to make the following public statement:

At no time did Mr. Angel ever mention his Candidacy for County Judge to me either before or after his announcement, nor did he or any of his friends ever suggest to me that I should or should not make the race.

I never knew before that it was necessary or even customary to have the consent of one's opponent before becoming a Candidate, and really do not think it is in Madison County, but if it is, I must plead ignorance and trust the voters to forgive me as this is my first venture in politics.

I will further state that I am running my own race and taking no part in any other. None of the other candidates have asked me how I am in their races nor have I expressed myself to any one except to say that I am red hot for the men that win, August 6th.

Very respectfully,
John D. Goodloe

FOR SHERIFF

To the Democratic Voters of Madison County:

In response to the insistence of many friends and my own ambition, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary on August, next.

If you honor me with this office, I promise to give you faithful and efficient service in every possible way, and will do everything in my power to see that the laws are enforced, strictly, without fear or favor. I will appreciate your vote and support.

ELMER DEATHERAGE

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white 64½¢@65¢, No. 3 white 63½¢@64¢, No. 4 white 62¢@63¢, No. 2 yellow 61¢@61½¢, No. 3 yellow 60¢@60½¢, No. 2 mixed 59½¢@60¢.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$17.50@19¢, clover mixed \$16@18.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.29@1.31, No. 3 red \$1.27@1.28, No. 4 red \$1.24@1.26.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 37¢, centralized extras 35¢, firsts 31¢, fancy dairy 22¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 28¢, firsts 27¢, ordinary firsts 25¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lb and over 36¢, fowls 5 lbs and over 23¢, fowls 4 lbs and over 23¢, under 4 lbs 22¢, roosters 13¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$7@7.75, fair to good \$6.50@7, common to fair \$4.50@6.50, heifers, good to choice \$6.50@7.75, fair to good \$5.50@6.50, common to fair \$4@5.50; canners \$1@2, stock heifers \$4@5, stock steers \$5@6.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$8.50@9, fair to good \$7@8.50, common and large \$4@6.

Sheep—Good to choice \$3@4, fair to good \$2@3, common 25¢@1.50, lambs, good to choice \$10.50@11, fair to good \$8@10.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.50@8.75, choice packers and butchers \$9, medium \$9, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@7.25, light shippers \$9.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$7@9.25.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune, of course, but it takes more than an architect to build even a shack—Plans alone won't make a mansion.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS



I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Tax Commissioner of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

I have had and will continue to have a deputy at Berea.

Your support and influence will be appreciated.

Ben R. Powell

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination for Sheriff of Madison county at the primary election to be held August 6, 1921. Subject to the action of the Republican party.

I wish to state for the benefit of the Republican voters that at the regular meeting of the county Committee, held April 4, 1921, that I was recommended by said Committee for this nomination.

I have served as Jailor of Madison county for the past four years and feel I have performed the duties of my office to the best of my knowledge and ability. And if I receive this nomination, I will do everything in my power to be elected, and if elected, I wish to state to the people of Madison county that I will endeavor to carry out the duties of this office to the best of my ability, that I have neither pets nor bosses; my main and only duty will be to enforce the law with justice to all and special privileges to none.

W. H. BURGESS

Political Advertisement.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

Being impelled by both my personal ambition and the insistent demand of the people from all parts of the county, I have decided to make the race for County Judge, and I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Judge of Madison County subject to the action of the Democratic primary of August 6th.

My character and my attitude on all public matters are so well known that it is unnecessary to go into those details, except to say that if the people see fit to honor me in this signal manner, I shall bring to the administration of the duties of the office whatever of honesty, fairness, and impartiality there is in me. I will be the judge of no party, class or clique, but of Madison county. Adv.

JOHN D. GOODLOE

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

Don't Pass Honest Abe's

If you want a can of Lard or 100 lbs. of Sugar, we got it as low as any store in town and haul it to your kitchen free of charge.

Also remember the other good things we have to eat.

A. B. Cornett & Sons

Phone No. 129

Main Street - - Berea, Kentucky

Paint Lick Chautauqua

Southern Chautauqua Service, July 11 to 15

Program in Detail

JULY 11TH, MUSICAL ARTS—Male Quartette: Instrumental, Vocal Quartettes and Comedy Sketches full of novelty and fun.

JULY 12TH, KENDREE CONCERT PARTY—Scotch Entertainers: Prof. Milton Brown lectures on the problem of the unprepared. Mr. Brown is a clear forceful speaker.

JULY 13TH, "CAPPY RICKS," the Great American Comedy Drama. A delightful comedy dramatized from Peter B. Kyne Saturday Evening Post Stories.

JULY 14TH, MERRY MAKERS QUINTETTE—Tuneful Melodies and Happy Ideas presented by Pleasing Folks. Strong lecture on Community Welfare by Hon. T. F. Paris.

JULY 15TH, SMILIN' BOB BRIGGS ENTERTAINMENT—"The Joy Night Man," Story Teller, Artist, Musician, and Mirth Maker.

SEASON TICKETS

Adults \$2.00 Plus Tax
Children (6 to 12) \$1.00 Plus Tax

Single admission prices to be announced by committee.

COME TO THE BIG TENT

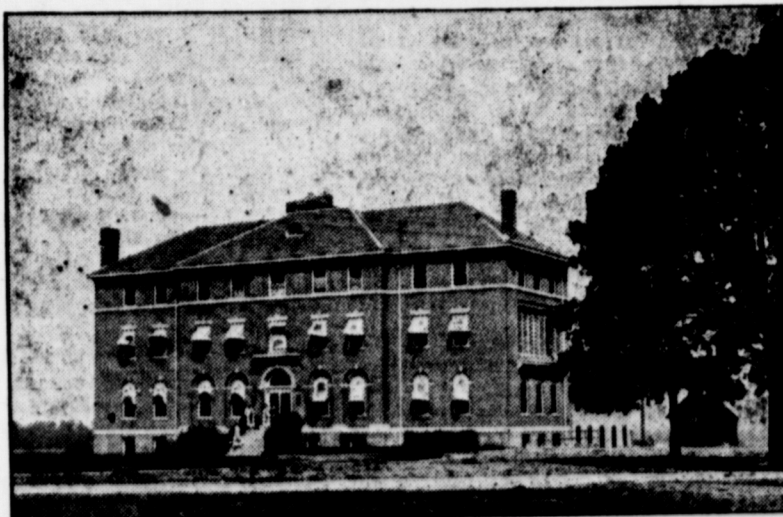
NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL of Berea College Hospital

The College Hospital Training School for nurses has discontinued the shorter course which has been given in former years and from now on will give only the three years course, which fits its graduates for the State examination and the degree of R.N.

This course offers a splendid opportunity to young women who wish to put their lives into a work which is highly remunerative and at the same time gives the privileges of unselfish service for one's fellowmen. The profession of nursing has come to be considered one of the most honored as well as the most profitable callings open to women. Graduate nurses are in great demand both for private duty and to take charge of hospitals all over the country; and any young woman holding her degree of R.N. is practically assured of a position at once.

The young women who have the privilege of taking this course are the most highly favored of all Berea students. They receive all their ordinary expenses, including board, room, laundry, three uniforms a year, and textbooks. There is also abundant opportunity for high class entertainments and outdoor recreation at almost no cost. All the advantages offered by this great institution are open to the student nurses as they are to all the students of other departments.

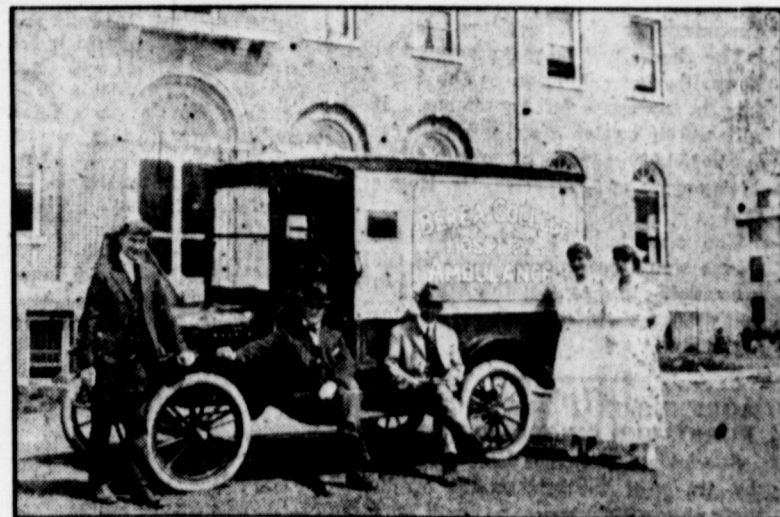
There are only ten places open for the fall class, which begins when the college opens in September, and those wishing to join would do well to send in their applications at once.



Hospital Building



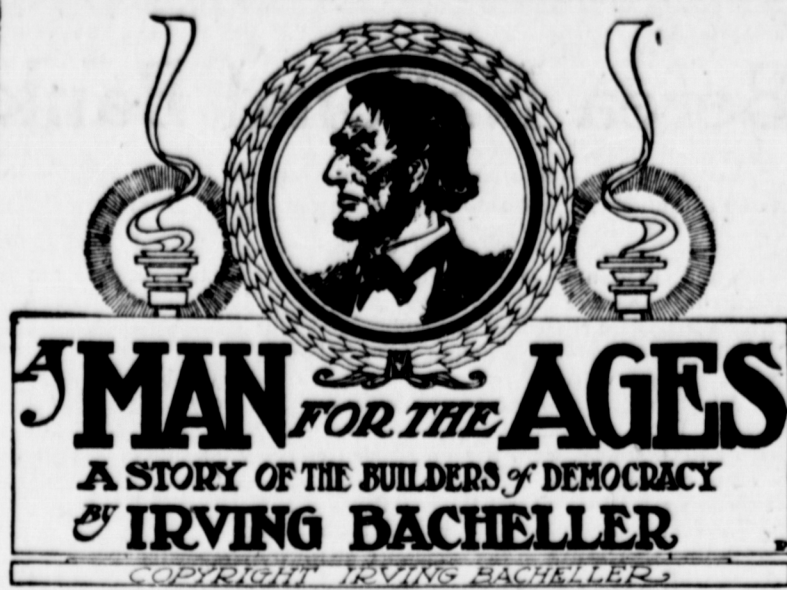
The Hospital Staff



College Ambulance



In Operating Room



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Samson and Sarah Traylor, with their two children, Josiah and Halsey, travel by wagon from their home in Vergennes, Vt., to the West, the land of plenty. Their destination is the Country of the Sangamon, in Illinois.

CHAPTER II.—At Niagara Falls they meet a party of immigrants, among them a youth named John McNeil, who also decides to go to the Sangamon country. All of the party suffer from fever and ague. Sarah's ministrations save the life of a youth, Harry Needles, in the last stages of fever, and he accompanies the Traylor. They reach New Salem, Illinois, and are welcomed by young "Abe" Lincoln.

CHAPTER III.—Among the Traylor's first acquaintances are Lincoln's friends, Jack Kelso and his pretty daughter Blim, 16 years of age.

"Hello, Mr. Kelso," the bearded man answered. "The poor vander-bug Jew has come back ag'in—hey? I think I haf to take de hump off my back before I gits in."

Staggering beneath his load he let it down to the ground.

"Bring in your Trojan horse and mind you do not let out its four and twenty warriors until morning. I'll have some bread and milk for you in a minute. Gentlemen, this is my friend Eli—a wandering pioneer of trade."

"I haf a vunderful line o' goods—vunderful! vunderful!" said Eli, gesturing with both hands.

"First supper—then open your Trojan horse," said Kelso.

"First I must show my goods," Eli insisted, "an' I'll bet you take dem all—everything vat I have in dot pack an' you pay my price an' you tank me an' say 'Eli, vat you have to drink?'"

"I'll bet you four bits I don't," said Kelso.

"You are my frient; I would not take your money like dot so easy. No! It would not be right. These are Scotch goods, gentlemen—so rare an' beautiful—noting like dem in de world."

He began to undo his pack while the little company stood around him.

"Gentlemen, you can see but you cannot buy. Only my frient can have dem goods," he went on glibly as he removed the cover of the pack.

Suddenly there was a lively stir in it. To the amazement of all a beautiful girl threw aside the ticking and leaped out of the large wicker basket it had covered. With a merry laugh she threw her arms around Jack Kelso's neck and kissed him.

The men clapped their hands in noisy merriment.

"That's like Blim, isn't it?" said the Doctor.

"Exactly!" Abe exclaimed.

"I stop at David Barney's an' dere she took de goods out o' my pack an' fix up dis job lot fer you," said Eli with a laugh.

"A real surprise party!" the girl exclaimed.

She was a small-sized girl, nearing sixteen, with red cheeks and hazel eyes and blonde hair that fell in curls upon her shoulders.

"Mr. Traylor, this is my daughter Blim," said Kelso. "She is skilled in the art of producing astonishment."

"She must have heard of that handsome boy at the tavern and got in a hurry to come home," said the Doctor.

"Ann Rutledge says that he is a right party boy," the girl laughed as she brushed her curls aside.

CHAPTER IV.

Which Presents Other Log-Cabin Folk and the First Steps in the Making of a New Home and Certain Capacities and Incapacities of Abe.

Next morning at daylight two parties went out in the woods to cut timber for the home of the newcomers. In one party were Harry Needles carrying two axes and a well-filled lunch-pail; Samson with a saw in his hand and the boy Joe on his back; Abe with a saw and ax and a small jug of root beer and a book tied in a big red handkerchief and slung around his neck. When they reached the woods Abe cut a pole for the small boy and carried him on his shoulder to the creek and said:

"Now you sit down here and keep order in this little frog city. If you hear a frog say anything improper you fetch him a whack. Don't allow any nonsense. We'll make you mayor of Frog City."

The men fell to with axes and saws while Harry limbed the logs and looked after the mayor. Their huge muscles flung the sharp axes into the timber and gnawed through it with the saw. Many big trees fell before noon time when they stopped for lunch. While they were eating Abe said:

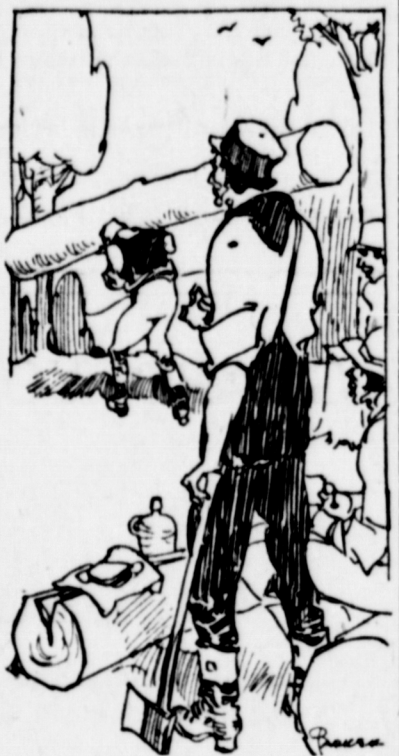
"I reckon we better saw out a few boards this afternoon. Need 'em for the doors. We'll tote a couple of logs up on the side o' that knoll, put 'em on skids an' whip 'em up into boards with the saw."

Samson took hold of the middle of one of the logs and raised it from the ground.

"I guess we can carry 'em," he said.

"Can ye shoulder it?" Abe asked.

"Easy," said Samson as he raised an end of the log, stepped beneath it and, resting its weight on his back, soon got his shoulder near its center and swung it clear of the ground and walked with it to the knollside where he let it fall with a resounding thump that shook the ground. Abe stopped eating and watched every move in this



Watched Every Move in This Remarkable Performance.

remarkable performance. The ease with which the big Vermonter had so defied the law of gravitation with that unwieldy stick amazed him.

"That thing'll weigh from seven to eight hundred pounds," said he. "I reckon you're the stoutest man in this part o' the state an' I'm quite a man myself. I've lifted a barrel o' whisky and put my mouth to the bung hole. I never drink it."

"Say," he added as he sat down and began eating a doughnut. "If you ever hit anybody take a sledge hammer or a crowbar. It wouldn't be decent to use your fist."

They hewed a flat surface on opposite sides of the log which Samson had carried and peeled it and raised its lower end on a cross timber. Then they marked it with a chalk line and sliced it into inch boards with a whip saw. Abe standing on top of the log and Samson beneath it. Suddenly the saw stopped. A clear, beautiful voice flung the music of "Sweet Nightingale" into the timbered hollow. It halted the workers and set the woodland ringing. The men stood silent like those hearing a benediction. The singing ceased. Still they listened for half a moment. It was as if a spirit had passed and touched them.

"It's Blim—the little vixen!" said Abe tenderly. "She's an odd child and as pretty as a spotted fawn, and about as wild. She's a kind of a first cousin to the bobolink."

When they were getting ready to go home that afternoon Joe got into a great hurry to see his mother. It seemed to him that ages had elapsed since he had seen her—a conviction which led to noisy tears.

Abe knelt before him and comforted the boy. Then he wrapped him in his jacket and swung him in the air and started for home with Joe astride his neck.

Samson says in his diary: "His tender play with the little lad gave me another look at the man Lincoln."

"Some one proposed once that we should call that stream the Minnehaha," said Abe as he walked along. "After this Joe and I are going to call it the Minnehoboo."

The women of the little village had met at a quilting party at ten o'clock with Mrs. Martin Waddell. There Sarah had had a seat at the frame and heard all the gossip of the countryside. The nimble-fingered Ann Rutledge—a daughter of the tavern folk—had sat beside her. Ann was a slender, good-looking girl of seventeen with blue eyes and a rich crown of auburn hair and a fair skin well browned by the sunlight. She was the most dexterous needle worker in New Salem.

John McNeil, whom the Traylor had met on the road near Niagara Falls and who had shared their camp with them, arrived on the stage that evening. He was dressed in a new

butternut suit and clean linen and looked very handsome. Samson writes that he resembled the pictures of Robert Emmet. With fine, dark eyes, a smooth skin, well-moulded features and black hair neatly brushed on a shapely head he was not at all like the rugged Abe. In a low tone and very modestly, with a slight brogue on his tongue he told of his adventures on the long shore road to Michigan. Ann sat listening and looking into his face as he talked. Abe came in, soon after eight o'clock, and was introduced to the stranger. All noted the contrast between the two young men as they greeted each other. Abe sat down for a few minutes and looked sadly into the fire but said nothing. He rose presently, excused himself and went away.

The logs for the new house were ready two days after the cutting began. Martin Waddell and Samuel Hill sent teams to haul them. John Cameron and Peter Lukins had brought the window sash and some clapboards from Beardstown in a small flatboat. Then came the day of the raising—a clear, warm day early in September. All the men from the village and the near farms gathered to help make a home for the newcomers. Samson and Jack Kelso went out for a hunt after the cutting and brought in a fat buck and many grouse for the bee dinner, to which every woman of the neighborhood made a contribution of cake or pie or cookies or doughnuts.

"What will be my part?" Samson had inquired of Kelso.

"Nothing but a jug of whisky and a kind word and a house warming," Kelso had answered.

They notched and bored the logs and made pins to bind them and cut those that were to go around the fireplace and window spaces. Strong, willing and well-trained hands hewed and fitted the logs together. Alexander Ferguson lined the fireplace with a curious mortar made of clay in which he mixed grass for a binder. This mor-



"No matter where they live there's a nearby U. S. Dealer with his nearby U. S. Factory Branch"

Who says that "bargain" tires are what the people want

MOST everybody knows the easy-going sort of man who never takes a tire seriously until he gets a blow-out.

How long he will resist universal tire education is a question.

But this is sure—

More people are finding out every day that between *real* things to luck and getting *real* economy there is a big difference.

Many a car-owner has come to U. S. Tires because he couldn't afford to keep on *paying* that difference.

Probably seven out of ten users of U. S. Tires came to them only after they'd had enough of "discounts", "bargain offers", "clearance sales of surplus stocks" and other similar appeals.

They have found *economy*—and they stick to it.

They pay a *net* price—not "something off list" that may not mean anything in the first place.

They get *fresh, live* tires, being made and shipped while this message is being written.

No matter where they live there's a nearby U. S. Dealer with his nearby U. S. Factory Branch.

U. S. Tires keep moving.

No opportunity to get old and dried out. No shifting here and there trying to find a market.

Every U. S. Tire a *good* tire, wherever you find it anywhere in the country.

Because the U. S. policy is a *good* policy that serves the car-owner all the time.

Doing the very best for him that human good faith can do.

THE U. S. CHAIN TREAD

One of the few tires of which it may be said that they deliver economy year in and year out and tire after tire.

The U. S. Chain Tread gives sufficient traction on all ordinary road surfaces. It is probably the handsomest, and by all odds the most popular, of the whole U. S. Fabric Tire line.

United States Tires are Good Tires

U. S. USCO TREAD

U. S. CHAIN TREAD

U. S. NOBBY TREAD

U. S. ROYAL CORD

U. S. RED & GREY TUBES

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

BOONE TAVERN GARAGE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

tar he rolled into layers called "cats," each eight inches long and three inches thick. Then he laid them against the logs and held them in place with a woven network of stocks. The first fire—a slow one—baked the clay into a rigid stone-like sheath inside the logs and presently the sticks were burned away. The women had cooked the meats by an open fire and spread the dinner on a table of rough boards resting on poles set in crotches. At noon one of them sounded a conch shell. Then with shouts of joy the men hurried to the fireside and for a moment there was a great spluttering over the wash basins. Before they ate, every man except Abe and Samson "took a pull at the jug—long or short"—to quote a phrase of the time.

It was a cheerful company that sat down upon the grass around the table with loaded plates. Their food had its extra seasoning of merry jests and loud laughter. Sarah was a little shocked at the forthright directness of their eating, no knives or forks or napkins being needed in that process. Having eaten, washed and packed away their dishes the women went home at two. Before they had gone Samson's ears caught a thunder of horses' feet in the distance. Looking in its direction he saw a cloud of dust in the road and a band of horsemen riding toward them at full speed. Abe came to him and said:

"I see the boys from Clary's Grove are coming. If they get mean, let me deal with 'em. It's my responsibility."

I wouldn't wonder if they had some of Offut's whisky with them."

The boys arrived in a cloud of dust and a chorus of Indian whoops and dismounted and hobbled their horses. They came toward the workers, led by burly Jack Armstrong, a stalwart, hard-faced blacksmith of about twenty-two with broad, heavy shoulders, whose name has gone into history. They had been drinking some but no one of them was in the least degree off his balance. They scuffled

around the jug for a moment in perfect good nature and then Abe and Mrs. Waddell provided them with the best remnants of the dinner. They were rather noisy. Soon they went up on the roof to help with the rafters and the clapping. They worked well a few minutes and suddenly they came scrambling down for another pull at the jug. They were out for a spree and Abe knew it and knew further that they had reached the limit of discretion.

"Boys, there are ladies here and we've got to be careful," he said. "Let's stick to the job till four o'clock. Then we'll knock off for refreshments."

The young revelers gathered in a group and began to whisper together. Samson writes that it became evident then they were going to make trouble and says:

"We had left the children at Rutledge's in the care of Ann. I went to Sarah and told her she had better go on and see if they were all right."

"Don't you get in any fight," she said, which shows that the women knew what was in the air.

"Sarah led the way and the others followed her."

Those big, brawny fellows from the Grove when they got merry were looking always for a chance to get mad at some man and turn him into a plaything. A chance had come to get mad and they were going to make the most of it. They began to growl with resentment. Some were wiggling their leader, Jack Armstrong, to fight Abe. One of them ran to his horse and brought a bottle from his saddle bag. It began passing from mouth to mouth. Jack Armstrong got the bottle before it was half emptied, drained it and flung it high in the air. Another called him a hog and grappled him around the waist and there was a desperate struggle which ended quickly. Armstrong got a hold on the neck of his assailant and choked him until he let go. This was not enough for the sturdy bully of Clary's Grove. He

seized his follower and flung him so roughly on the ground that the latter lay for a moment stunned. Armstrong had got his blood warm and was now ready for action. With a wild whoop he threw off his coat, unbuttoned his right shirt-sleeve and rolled it to the shoulder and declared in a loud voice, as he swung his arm in the air, that he could "out jump, out hop, out run, throw down, drag out an' lick any man in New Salem."

(To Be Continued)

ODD BELIEFS

Walking in the wheel-rut is a sign that you will never get married.

If you see a bunch of wheat while walking abroad, it is a sign of money.

If you walk between two old women in the morning, you will have no luck that day.

When you are out walking and a spiderweb strikes you on the face it is a sign that you are going on a journey.

It is said to be unlucky for two persons not to go the same way, if they start from the same place and mean to meet at another place.

If, on going out at night with a lantern, the wind blows it out, it means that you are going to have trouble of some kind.

The girls say: "Three in a row is the sign of a beau." Four in a row denotes a disappointment. If four girls walk abreast the outside girls will lose their sweethearts.

Some people think that if a sick person is anxious to go somewhere and does not, he will surely go there after his death, in the spirit form, and be seen by his friends.

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mr. E. D. Stafford and Mr. Eubanks, of Mt. Sterling, motored to Berea for a visit with friends on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brumbach, of Louisville, who spent several days visiting Mrs. Brumbach's mother, Mrs. Minnie Mitchell, on Center street, returned to their home on Monday.

Dr. Bartlett and family, Miss Dora Ely and Miss Clark, of Buckhorn, James Reynolds, of Greencastle, Ind., and Leon Lewis and wife were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis last Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Montgomery, wife of Prof. Frank Montgomery, arrived in Berea from Washington, D. C., Monday noon. Mr. Montgomery resigns a good position with the Government, Agricultural Department, to accept a position as assistant treasurer in Berea College.

Dr. Donald Edwards came over from Louisville to spend the Fourth with his parents, Dean and Mrs. Edwards. The Doctor is happy in his government position, in the Public Health Service, as specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat. The Louisville unit is one of the best in the country, being composed of a staff of twelve physicians.

Mr. and Mrs. Colson Gay have moved to Lexington, where Mr. Gay has purchased a restaurant. Mr. Gay will enter the University Law Course this fall.

Dillard Green has purchased the College Pressing Shop from Colson Gay, who recently moved to Lexington.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell has returned recently from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mitchell in Cincinnati.

Miss Dora Ely and Mrs. Margaret Ogg, who have been visiting in Berea and vicinity for a few weeks, returned to Buckhorn, Ky., Monday.

Miss Elizabeth Ogg left this week for a visit with her brother, Aden, and his family in Madison, W. Va.

Miss Maxie Ponder, who teaches at Birmingham, Ala., is visiting her mother at Slate Lick.

Miss Ruth Davis of Cleveland has been visiting relatives and friends in Berea.

Professor Everett Dix is attending the National Education Association at Des Moines, Iowa, this week. He is on the program for an address. He is the only representative there from Berea this year.

C. M. Logsdon, who has been for several months under Government treatment at the Rock Hill Sanatorium near Cincinnati, is in Berea taking a vacation and visiting with his brother, Dr. Logsdon, at Boone Tavern. Mr. Logsdon expects to enter the Louisville Dental College toward the end of the summer.

J. F. Browning left Thursday of last week for a visit with relatives and friends in Leslie county.

Carl Hunt arrived Saturday from Cleveland for a short visit. Mrs. Hunt and daughter, Helen, will accompany him home this week.

Mrs. Gran Hays and daughters, Marjorie and Nellie, left at the first of the week for a visit in Hamilton, Ohio.

Misses Dora Ely and Maxie Ponder were guests of Misses May and Elizabeth Harrison, Monday of this week.

Matt Isaacs was in Berea recently for a short visit with his mother.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard and son, B. H. Gabbard, of Wallacetown were in town Saturday at the home of Mrs. R. L. Moore.

Maureen VanWinkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. VanWinkle of Cleveland is visiting relatives in Berea.

Miss Bernice Baker is at the Conservatory in Cincinnati this summer studying music and elocution.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Combs, of Lexington, spent Sunday and Monday of this week with friends in Berea.

Mrs. Sallie Bogie has been in the hospital, suffering severely with a stroke of paralysis.

Miss Nellie Montgomery and Misses Lenora and Lucile Bales have gone to Morgan, Ky., to spend a week visiting friends there.

Oscar Gabbard, who has been ill for some time, is up again, but is not able to resume his work in the barber shop.

Pete Wylie, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, is doing nicely and was able to be removed the first of this week to the home of Wallace Lutes.

Howard Embree and family are located in the Welch home for the summer until they can find a permanent location. Mr. Embree is with the Richmond-Welch Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells, of Chestnut street, gave a party last Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Wells' sister, Miss Mary Collins, who has been visiting them for the past week. A number of young people were invited. A great many games were played and refreshments consisting of lemonade and cake were served. Everyone seemed to enjoy the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Deathered, of Middletown, O., were guests of Mrs. J. F. Browning Sunday. Mrs. Deathered will be remembered as Miss Margaret Ella Kindred.

DEAN WAUGH AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Dean Waugh, of the College, is giving a course of lectures at Northwestern University during the summer session on General Psychology and Applied Psychology, the latter course dealing with applications of psychology to medicine, advertising, salesmanship and scientific management. On July 8th he will give a public lecture on "Psychology and Psycho-Therapy."

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will preach in Union church next Sunday at 11 a. m. upon "The Sea"—a cool subject. The campus tent service will be held at 7:15 p. m., Rev. Prof. Thompson preaching, Prof. Rigby directing music.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will occupy the tent from 6:15 to 7:15 p. m. Everybody will be welcome at these services.

The Burgess Bible Class will be led by Mr. H. E. Taylor next Sunday. Subject, "Saul Persecuting the Church." You are invited.

Do You Know?

That the leather business is one that NO ONE can learn in a week, month or year? My knowledge of leather and its benefits is the result of more than TWENTY YEARS of actual experience. This is one reason I am in position to give the public the best material and workmanship in Shoe and Harness Work. QUICK SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

ALWAYS BUSY

We are glad to please our customers with good merchandise and reasonable prices.

We have left "Old High Cost" way behind. Come and turn the searchlight on, and you will see.

Heavy Dry Salt Meat, per lb.	\$0.12
Pure Lard, per lb.	.12
A Good Coffee, per lb.	.10
Salmon, per can	.09
Corn, per can	.09
Tomatoes, per can	.09
Best Sweet Potatoes, No. 3, per can	.20
Broken Rice, per lb.	.05
Fancy Head Rice, 2 lbs.	.15
Calumet Baking Powder, 1 lb.	.30
Jar Rubbers, new stock, 2 doz.	.15
Large 8 oz. Bars Lenox Soap, 6 for	.25
Ivory Soap and Fairy Soap, 3 for	.25
Palm Olive Soap, 3 for	.25
P. & G. Soap, 2 for	.15
Pure Cane Sugar, per 100 lbs.	6.65
(50 lbs., \$3.40; 25 lbs., \$1.70; small lots, 6% c.)	
Kanawha Salt, bag	1.15
National Oats, new stock, pkg.	.10
Michigan Navy Beans, 2 lbs.	.15

We Pay Cash For Eggs

THE ECONOMY

Telephone 130

Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

MITCHELL—HAYS

The home of Mrs. Minnie Mitchell on Center street was the scene of a quiet but happy occasion on Thursday afternoon at 3:15 when her daughter, Florence, was united in marriage to Mr. Earl T. Hays, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hays, Jackson street. The Rev. C. E. Vogel, pastor of the Berea Methodist Church, was the officiating minister.

Mrs. Martin Brumbach, sister of the bride, and Mr. Brumbach, of Louisville, were among those present at the wedding.

The bride and groom are native Bereans, and are popular among a wide circle of friends whose best wishes are extended to them for a long and happy life together.

Mr. and Mrs. Hays will make their home on Jackson street.

PAINT LICK CHAUTAUQUA

The Southern Chautauqua service will be in Paint Lick from July 11th to 15th. The program of each day appears in this issue of The Citizen. This is a worthy enterprise on the part of our neighboring community, and the program promises to be exceedingly valuable and highly entertaining.

Doubtless a number of our citizens will want to avail themselves of this opportunity.

BRODHEAD DEFEATS BEREA

Brodhead won the game of baseball with Berea Ball Club on the Main Athletic Field last Saturday afternoon by a score of 18 to 10.

The score was fairly even for the first four innings, but the balance of the game was decidedly in Brodhead's favor.

The Berea team played a game at Brodhead with the locals two weeks ago, the score being 4 to 3 in Berea's favor.

The visitors last Saturday came over all primed for victory and slugged the horsehide unmercifully for several three-baggers and a home run or two for good measure.

The Berea team has timber in its make-up to play first class ball, and we are expecting them to give a good account of themselves in the other games they are scheduled to play.

It's Dead Certain—

—That the more sunshine we help put into other folk's lives, the more we'll have in our own. Helping others helps us.

Just for the Week

When I am asked to do a favor, what is my first thought? Is it, "How can I get out of doing it?" or, "Just how can I manage to do it for him?" The difference is a matter of character. I may not be able justly to do what he asks, but it is a fine thing for me to wish I could.

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT

On Friday night, July 1st, a goodly audience assembled at the tent on the College campus, to enjoy a concert given by a number of our colored neighbors. If the notice had been widely extended, the attendance doubtless would have been much greater. By request Prof. L. V. Dodge called the meeting to order and gave a short talk, explaining that the object was to raise money for paying off the debt on the organ at the colored Baptist church, and that an offering for that purpose would be received later.

The very delightful program of characteristic sacred and plantation songs, varied with recitations, was directed by Miss Melissa Ballard. Others of the troupe were, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ballard, John and Roosevelt Ballard, Mrs. Turner Reed, Mrs. Fannie Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Walker, and their daughter, Hattie Elizabeth. The audience was surprised at the charming character of the music. There was the closest attention, and encores were frequent. The reading by Mrs. Walker was creditably rendered and well received. The several given by Miss Hattie Walker, who has made a fine record at Lincoln Institute and Fisk University, fairly captivated the listeners. One was a poem written by herself, which is printed on page 5.

The collection, taken near the close, amounted to twenty-two dollars, ten cents, which afterwards was increased to twenty-five dollars.

PORTER—FARMER

On July 2nd at the home of Mrs. Kitty Porter, Newark, O., took place a very pretty home wedding, the marriage of Miss Ruth Porter to Mr. Newell Farmer, a business man of that city. Miss Porter will be remembered as a student in Berea College for two years.

BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Time-Table	
Leaves Richmond (Glyndon Hotel)	7:00 a. m.
Arrives Berea	7:45 a. m.
Leaves Berea (Boone Tavern)	10:00 a. m.
Arrives Richmond	10:45 a. m.
Fare \$1.25	

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

Owing to the drought, the College now is obliged to pump most of the water used in Berea. Until further notice, no water may be used for watering lawns. All leaks must be promptly reported to the Woodwork Department of the College, phone 194; and in every way greatest precaution must be taken. Otherwise, water will be turned off of properties where such waste is discovered.

H. E. TAYLOR

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE—Good Red Roof Paint. Guaranteed. Phone 192.

LOST—Complete set auto tools in Berea. Finder return to B. B. Boen, 63 Center street, and receive liberal reward.

TAX NOTICE

Your Graded School Tax for the year 1921 is now due. Penalty added after August first. See me and get your receipt before penalty is applied.

E. L. FEESE, Collector

BRING US YOUR HORSESHOEING AND REPAIR WORK

We have added another blacksmith to our force, and we are now in a position to handle all work promptly. THE COLLEGE BLACKSMITH

FOR SALE—PRICE REASONABLE

Summer home, in sight Crab Orchard Springs, Ky. Colonial House; 140 acres, suitable for dairying, farming, also for boarders, road house, tea room, or curio shop. Historical spot. For particulars address 566 E. Main street, Georgetown, Ky. Few pieces fine old antique furniture go with house.

I Want to Do Your Shoe Repairing

I want an opportunity to convince you that I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY and give your feet comfort. And I want to further convince you that our work and material is of the very best, coupled with quick service, at prices no higher than you pay for inferior work and poor service. All work guaranteed.

See THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

THE NEW LINCOLN HOTEL

Conveniently Located for the Traveling Public

We are now prepared to furnish first class accommodations in our newly equipped Hotel and Restaurant

We guarantee Cleanliness Courtesy and Comfort

"A Real 'Kentucky Home'" For a Discriminating Public

Come Once—Then All The Time

Hicks & Goott Proprietors

Berea - - - Kentucky

Charter No. 6435

Reserve District No. 4

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on June 30, 1921:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts including rediscounts	\$387,517.56
Overdrafts, unsecured	1,006.17
U. S. Government Securities owned	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	\$25,000.00
All other U. S. Government securities	10,791.43
Total	35,791.43
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.: Fed. Reserve Bank Stock	2,100.00
Value of banking house	500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	22,063.00
Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	57,820.28
Checks on other banks in the same city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	2,157.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$510,206.24

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	45,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, int., and taxes paid	3,798.33
Circulating notes outstanding	24,800.00
Individual deposits subject to check	190,695.63
Dividends unpaid	2,250.00
Other time deposits	218,662.28
Total	\$510,206.24

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1921.
C. E. Campbell, Notary Public
(My commission expires Dec. 27, 1923.)

Correct—Attest: J. J. Branaman, J. W. Lambert, John W. Welch, Directors.

GUARD YOUR HEALTH

If you realize the precaution you are taking when you eat food that has been handled in a

Sanitary Way

and if you are the sort of a fellow that puts the right valuation on things of

Quality

then you will come on to our store and buy your meats and groceries. Quality is our first consideration when we are buying eats for hundreds of people. Price counts second.

HENSLEY & DAVIDSON

In Welch Block

Berea, Ky.

Jon. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEAN & HERNDON

Real Estate Berea, Ky.

We have sold many homes but have many more for sale. Some large bluegrass farms, well located, on Dixie Highway; some small places around Berea especially adapted to dairy and poultry business; some highly improved property in Berea; some vacant lots that are worth the money; some country stores with established business; some farms that would be exchanged for town property.

In addition to these we have thirty acres on Dixie Highway, south of Berea, adjoining the town, which we will cut up into lots and baby farms to suit purchasers and sell on easy terms. Arrangements are being made to put city water and electric lights out to these lots. Building material has come down until one can afford to build and have a home to suit him.

Come and see us, whatever your wants may be. If you want to sell your property, list it with us, and we will do our best to sell it for you. Remember we Sell the Earth. No proposition is too large for us to tackle. None too small to receive our attention.

Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and pledging our continued fidelity to their interests, we are

Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON

At The Bank

The most marvelous fact about life's successful men is not that there are so many, but that there are so few. Success is begging to be seized.

192 Is a Mighty Good Number to Call for SERVICE.

Logan Bros.

Plumbing, Tin Work

Repairing of all Kinds

Notary Public

Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice 48 Chestnut St., by M. E. Church in all Courts BERE, KY.

List Your Property FOR SALE

with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay REAL ESTATE AGENTS Berea, Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

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Labor

In the home community of "The Citizen" labor is respectable. Everyone is expected to perform some useful labor, and generally speaking, the expectation is met. This rightly is a fundamental principle of Berea College. It might well be adopted as an educational principle for the whole country.

One is led to think so all the more in face of the fact that there are two vast armies in our day who play shy where work is plenty. The one group looks for shorter hours and more pay. On such terms they are willing to engage in labor. This group is commonly spoken of as "the laboring class."

The other army consists of those who live off the products of the first group and think it unbecoming and unnecessary to labor. They are the favored class, those who come in the line of the "divine right" to make the other fellow work for them and to be their servant. A large part of the world's history can be written from this basis.

Now as we understand it, labor in itself is no particular virtue, no end in itself. The laborer doubtless does derive some direct benefit from his labor, but the chief reason for labor is that its product contributes to the welfare of mankind. Not the plowing, sowing, harvesting and marketing of wheat, but food value of the grain for maintaining life is the real object. All else is incidental. The men who build houses or produce crops, or raise herds of cattle are creators and make their contribution to human welfare. The result of their labor is good.

It is possible for a man to labor diligently and by his labor to advance himself materially, and yet the product of his labor may curse others. The liquor industry of past years is an example of this sort. Such labor is not worth while, much as it may engage the laborer.

On the other hand, the product of labor may be most helpful and wholesome and necessary, but it may cost the life of the laborer and may mean poverty and misery for his family. Such is the labor for much of the modern intense industry, where a man's life lasts a few years at the best. For such labor no compensation is adequate, neither in this world nor the next.

It must be remembered that the last point of contact between all directive agencies in the world and the products of all industry is labor. Brains can direct and this is essential. But brains never mined a ton of coal, never produced an ounce of food, nor transported from one place to another, never invented or manufactured a single thing, without ultimately operating thru human labor. Machines increase efficiency and lessen toil, but machines are made and operated by the toiler.

The fact that there are more men who can labor than there are those who have inventive and directive brains does not minimize the importance of labor. Both are absolutely essential.

"Brains are worth money," we hear it said. Doubtless so. But so are muscles by which labor is performed. Brains can effect nothing except thru muscle. And muscle without directive brains is not much better, tho it may exist longer.

And capital is nothing else than results produced by muscle, tho usually the muscle of the other fellow, the laborer. No man ever produced large capital thru his own efforts. Millionaires who produced their own labor do not exist. They never did, nor never will. Absolutely the only way any man can accumulate great wealth is for him to have some one else produce it and he take the lion's share of the profits. We are not speaking of inherited estates, and even these were created in the same way. Neither history nor present world conditions can produce one example to the contrary.

Now why should one man with brains have a salary of \$100,000 a year and a man with muscle \$1,000 a year? Why should capital fix the price of labor any more than labor fix the worth of capital? Both are absolutely dependent on each other. Each should share in the profits in proportion to their real respective worth. That they did not do so is the foundation difficulty of labor the world over.

Why must one live in a palace while the other lives in a degraded hovel? Why must one man's son have his thousands of spending money, produce nothing himself and waste and squander money and life while the other man's children go hungry and in rags, without the advantages of schools and books, and with no prospects for time or eternity? Answer, if you can?

Labor is honorable. Productive labor should be encouraged in school and out. But when labor leads to such results as are prevalent in the industrial life of today, then it ceases to be a virtue and becomes crime. What right, divine or otherwise, has any man to exploit any other man, black, or yellow, or white, refusing to share profits in proportion to what each is worth? On the other hand what man has a right to labor for another man without sharing in proportion to his worth in the profits produced? Both actions produce criminals and are criminal in themselves.

BEREA MARSHAL ARRESTS BOOTLEGGERS

Every good American believes in law enforcement, but it is easy for even good citizens to relieve themselves of any feeling of responsibility in the matter and depend too completely upon the officers of the law to keep the peace. It is, of course, the first and last obligation of the officer of the law to see that the public is protected, and that the laws are obeyed.

Berea has a marshal in the person of Mr. G. G. Hibbard, who is thoroughly conscientious and absolutely fearless in the performance of duty, and he merits the support of every citizen in this town. An example of his fearless character in the performance of duty was demonstrated a few days ago when he was taking a man to jail. In spite of repeated threats by the offender to kill the officer if he placed him in jail, the man spent the night behind the bars.

That bootlegging is rampant, not only in this neighborhood but in adjoining counties, is a matter of common knowledge. For some time past the Berea officer has had suspicions that Curtis Terrill, of the Scaffold Cane neighborhood, near Harts Settlement schoolhouse, was making and selling moonshine. Last Thursday

two men were questioned as to where they had secured whisky. Their evidence confirmed the officer's suspicions and the two men agreed to entertain the bootlegger while the officer and two other men surrounded the house and made the arrest of Terrill. When arrested he was armed with a double barreled shotgun and a 44, neither of which had any terror for the officer. Considerable search was made about the place, but no appreciable amount of moonshine was located. Terrill was taken to Richmond, where he was placed under heavy bonds, pending his appearance before the October court.

The officer of the law alone cannot stop bootlegging, but with the loyal support of the citizens he can accomplish much in that direction.

BEWARE OF TYPHOID FEVER

This is the season of the year when typhoid fever is common. Especially is this true in rural districts where there is a scarcity of good drinking water and where there are enormous numbers of flies. There is no doubt at all that typhoid fever is carried almost exclusively by flies and water. It is a terrible thing to think of, but it is a fact that typhoid does not get into the body unless some part of the excrement of a typhoid patient is

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

A letter has been received from Leo Gilligan stating that he is married to Miss Alice Atzenhoefer. This announcement will be of interest to the many friends in Berea of both the bride and groom. Fuller particulars concerning the wedding will follow later.

Miss Anna Leavitt left today (Thursday) for Kansas City, Mo., after several weeks' visit in Berea and vicinity. Miss Leavitt was a student here several years ago, and has many friends in the community. She is engaged as a private nurse in Kansas City.

A picnic supper, featuring reminiscences of old Berea school days spent together, as well as good eats, was enjoyed on the campus Saturday evening by the following: Misses Louise Frey, Lillian Ambrose, May Harrison, Elizabeth Lee Harrison, Dora Ely, Elizabeth DeBord and Anna Leavitt.

A letter from Mr. Waldo B. Davison this week contains the following address, which we publish for the benefit of his friends: Mr. W. B. Davison, College Camp, Wisconsin, care Lake Geneva Y. M. C. A. Conference.

Geneva, O., May 29, 1921.
To the fellow members Class of 1906 and Berea College Alumni:

Dear Friends:—

This sure is a fine way to get acquainted with what we have all been doing since the year 1906.

I have filled in my time at agricultural pursuits and education. From 1908-1911, University of Wisconsin, long course Agriculture, degree, B.Sc.A.; 1911-1912, employed on one of the accredited dairy farms recommended by the above institution; 1912-1917, manager and part owner of a large dairy and grain farm near Buffalo, N. Y.

Married in 1917; no children. 1917 to present time farming and dairying about here.

Sure will be glad to look over these letters sometime.

Fraternally yours,
C. B. Ernst

530 E. Micheltorena St.,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 6, 1921.
To my fellow members of the Class of 1906, and to my Alma Mater: My most cordial greetings!

Surely I am the most fortunate one of our class of 1906, since I happen to have been the last on the list and so the first to learn of the activities of my former classmates since our graduation. This exchange of information is a splendid idea and one which I hope will be continued.

For the first three years I taught in a high school near Sandusky, O. In 1909, Clarence Phelps, a former Berea student, and I were married. Our first home was in Tempe, Arizona, nine miles from Phoenix, where Mr. Phelps taught in a State Normal School. For the past ten years we have lived in California, first at San Diego, and later at Fresno. We have

taken in thru the mouth. This may happen in various ways. Flies light on the excrement and carry it on their feet to be deposited on the food. The hands of those caring for the patient become soiled and the food contaminated in this way. The rain washes the excrement into the ground or into a creek and thru the well or the branch the water is taken into the system. Water contaminated with the germs is used to wash dishes or milk utensils. All this goes to show that the only way to be sure that no germs are in your food is to destroy the germs in the excrement before it is cast out.

Now when people are traveling about the country they cannot be sure that they are always getting water and food which is free from these germs. Fortunately, it is possible to vaccinate against typhoid. Since the U. S. Army has been using this vaccine on all the soldiers typhoid has entirely disappeared from the ranks. It is the part of wisdom for every man or woman who is compelled to travel about the country to take this vaccine about once every two years. If he does this, he will be sure to escape the disease. Of course the vaccine must not make us careless about flies and sanitary privies. Everything possible must be done to destroy the germs and make it safe for our neighbors. However, when we have done our best there is still danger from our more careless neighbors and here the vaccine comes to our aid and will make us absolutely safe.

also had two most interesting years at Stanford University where Mr. Phelps was doing graduate work.

Three years ago Mr. Phelps was elected president of the Santa Barbara State Teachers' College.

We have one little son, Waldo, who is three years old. So my home is my primary interest, and the various associations of a Teachers' College are the next things that absorb my time and thought.

I am sorry this letter cannot reach you by June 8, but it came to me only today, and California is several days away. It carries my best wishes to all Berea friends.

Cordially,
Margaret L. Phelps

MINUTES OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

Meeting, June 7 and 8, 1921

"The most enthusiastic meeting we have ever had," seemed to be the verdict of every one present at the Annual Meeting this year. While the number of members on the ground was not as large as last year, they made up in interest what they lacked in that respect.

As none of the members of the Committee was present, the report of the Alumni Endowment Fund Committee was presented by Miss E. K. Corwin, and showed that some \$240 has been paid in at the office of the College Treasurer. Temporary solicitors were appointed, and from among the members present additional pledges amounting to \$155 were secured.

Because of the urgent need of additional scholarships for College students, it was urged that every effort be made to complete the \$1000 which we set out to raise as soon as possible, so that the income may be available before the end of the year.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were thoroughly discussed, and seemed to meet unanimous approval. Two additional by-laws were suggested, the first providing that holders of honorary degrees from the College do not thereby become members of our Association, and the second providing for an annual committee on finance to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and the Endowment Fund Committee.

In recognition of her great services to the Association, Mrs. E. Lou Hanson was elected as Honorary Member.

The Treasurer explained how the work of the Association is hindered because of the non-payment of dues on the part of so many of our members, and urged that during May of each year every member lay it on his conscience to remit the annual dues of \$1.00 to the Alumni Treasurer. To print adequate reports of our meetings, mail notice of meetings, and conduct necessary correspondence, requires real money.

It was decided to proceed with the publication of an "Alumni Hand-Book" to contain our Constitution and By-Laws, and the name, address, and occupation of each and every member of our Association. The names and addresses will first be published in the Citizen, so that when published it may be as nearly correct and up-to-date as possible.

TO MY OLD HOME TOWN

The world is simply full of folks
Of every sort and color.
Some live in fields, some live on lots,
And some beside your door.
Wherever you go, wherever you be,
All sorts of things you'll see;
But oh the joy that surely comes
Whenever you go back home.

Back home where the folks all know
you,
Where they'll give you a friendly
pat;

Where the wholesome welcome is
heartily and true,
When they ask, "Where have you
been at?"

Back to the old home town, with its
narrow paved streets,
But where blessings grow out of
the ground,

And the tears are all hidden beneath
the smiles,
For the folks forget to frown.

In the old home town, there, heaven's
light abounds
Alike on the bad and the good;

There, chipmunks, rabbits, possums
and things
Rejoice anon in the wood.

And even the birds as they flit thru
the air

Have ever a song on the wing;
Light-hearted and happy they fly
without fear;

While praises to God they sing.

Back to the same little town in the
same old way,
With sweet memories surging
around;

And your heart swelling up at the
progress made
All over your old home town.

So here's to a town, my old home
town:

It's a haven surrounded by hills,
The home of my folks, of my child-
ish sports,

How my heart goes out to it still!
And when at the end I'll ask one last
request

Of those who will heed my behest,
'Twill be to lay me down
Beneath a green grassy mound
Anywhere in my old home town.

—Hattie Elizabeth Walker

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

J. A. Parks, Administrator, etc.
Plaintiff

vs.
Mollie Parks, etc, Defendants.

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court at its May Term, 1921, the undersigned commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder on the premises in Berea, Ky., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, July 9, 1921, the following described property in City of Berea, Ky.:

1. A lot of ground on depot street, fronting said street 150 feet and running back 125 feet more or less to an alley. On this lot is located a two story frame building, 50 feet front on the street, and running back entire width of lot. This building has a well equipped planing mill in it and ample room for storage and planed or finished lumber, the remainder of lot was used by H. F. Parmer, deceased, as a lumber yard.

2. A lot of ground at the Corner of Depot Street and Railroad Street, and adjoining the depot grounds of the L. & N. Railroad on the west. This lot fronts Railroad Street about 200 feet and runs back to the right of way of the railroad. The prop-

erty on the north end has a splendid residence on a lot 65 feet wide, which will be sold separately; the remainder of the property is well located for business purposes, and this will be sold in 25-foot lots. The whole parcel then will be offered as a whole, including the residence.

3. A lot immediately across the street from lot No. 2, fronting Railroad Street 48.4 feet, more or less, and 200 feet, more or less, in depth. This lot is improved by a good stock barn.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, purchaser being required to execute sale bonds payable to the Commissioner with approved security and bearing six per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with lien retained to secure payment of bonds on property sold.

R. B. TERRILL,
Master Commissioner, Madison Circuit Court.

"Hitting On All Six"

If you want to do your share toward "accelerating" the return of normal conditions, stop the "back-fire" in the motor of your housewife's labors—clear out the "carbon" of sluggishness—"tune up the carburetor" of "pep" and "throw 'er in high"—straight away.

Look about your home—see what you really should have in the way of

NEW PLUMBING OR PLUMBING REPAIRS

Prices are right—they're practically normal, as low as there is any reason to expect, at least for years to come.

J. F. CLEMMER

Phone 83 Berea, Ky.

The Reason Why

Everybody Trades With
PURKEY

JUST READ HIS BARGAIN LIST

Best Patent Flour, per bag	\$1.05
Best Second Grade Flour, per bag	.75
Potts' Meal, 25-lb. bag	.48
Best Mill Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Best Chicken Feed, per 100 lbs.	2.75
Best Bread Corn, per bushel	1.00
Best Dry Salt Meat, per lb.	.12%
Best Pure Lard, per lb.	.12%
Best Pure Lard, 50-lb. Can, per can	5.25
Good Coffee, per lb.	.12%
Sugar, small quantities, per lb.	.06%
Sugar, per 100 lb. bag	6.65
Blue Ribbon Evaporated Peaches	.17%
Pure Apple Vinegar, per gallon	.35
Salmon	.09
Canned Corn	.09
Canned Tomatoes	.09
Sauer Kraut, per can	.09
Hominy, per can	.09
Pumpkins, per can	.09
That Good Chester Bread, per loaf	.09
Best Red Syrup, per gal	.48
Best Pie Peaches, per can	.12%
30c Table Peaches in Syrup, per can	.23
25c Size Post Toasties, per box	.20
15c Size Post Toasties, per box	.12%
15c Size Puffed Wheat, per box	.12%
20c Shredded Wheat, per box	.15
30c Canned Apricots in Syrup, per can	.23
25c Canned Sweet Potatoes, per can	.20
Fresh Peanut Butter in bulk, per lb.	.17
Good Broken Rice, per lb.	.05
Whole Head Rice, per lb.	.07%
10c Can of Snow-King Baking Powder, per can	.09
10c Can of Calumet Baking Powder, per can	.09
35c Can of Calumet Baking Powder, per can	.30
10c Heavy Jar Gums, per doz.	.07%
5c Jar Gums, per dozen	.03%
Lenox Soap, per bar	.04
P. & G. Soap	.07%
Palolive Soap, per bar	.08%
Ivory Soap, per bar	.08%
Coal Oil, per gal.	.12%
Heavy 2-ply roofing, per square	1.90
Heavy 3-ply roofing, per square	2.25
Heavy Slate Roofing, per square	3.10
Building Paper, per roll	.85
100 lb. Bag of Best Salt, per bag	1.15
10 Quart Galvanized Buckets, each	.25
12 Quart Galvanized Buckets, each	.30
Galvanized Wash Tubs, each	.75c and .85
Mason Quart Jars, per doz.	.95
Mason 1-2 Gallon Jars, per dozen	1.40
All kinds of fencing wire and farming implements at	
Rock Bottom Prices.	

Many other bargains too numerous to mention.
I also pay cash the year around for eggs, country meat, etc.
Free delivery on all orders in town amounting to \$5.00 or more.

Get the Habit—Pay Cash for Your Merchandise,
Trade with Purkey and Bank the Difference.

J. W. PURKEY

CHESTNUT ST.

BEREA, KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

BIG CLUB CAMP

(This letter has been sent to all Club Members)

Dear Club Girls and Boys:

Have you ever attended a real live camp right out in the open country? If you haven't, now is your chance.

We are planning to hold a big camp, lasting one week, beginning on Monday afternoon and ending Friday morning, for club boys and girls in our county. In the morning of each day, all will go to school. There will be at least five teachers with some of the most interesting stories to tell that you have ever heard. You will have a chance to do some things that you have never done before. In the afternoon you will learn many new games and end up with a big campfire at night. You will have a week of inspiration, recreation and training. There will be one adult leader for each group of ten members, so you can assure your parents that you will receive excellent care. Each club member will bring his own supplies, a list of which is enclosed with this letter. If you do not happen to have just what is called for, substitute something else equally as good. If you arrive before noon on Monday, bring your dinner. Bring 50 cents with you. This is the only fee required and it is necessary to employ the cooks and for other incidental expenses.

Please fill out the enclosed card and mail at once, being sure to secure your father's or mother's approval. We are very anxious for all the club girls and boys to have the opportunity of attending this splendid outing and are looking forward to receiving your card at the very earliest date in order that your name may be placed on the list. The date and place is stamped on this letter.

Yours very truly,

ROBT. F. SPENCE,
County Agent

TIME—July 18-22.

PLACE—Berea, Ky.

Equipment and Food for Each Club Member Attending the County Camp

1. Bring with you any musical instrument you can play.
2. Change of plain clothes. Come prepared for play.
3. One towel, 1 cake soap, mirror.
4. One pillow slip, sheet and comfort.
5. Tooth brush, comb and brush.
6. An empty straw tick made of feed sacks large enough for one to sleep on.
7. Knife, fork, spoon, tin plate, tin cup.
8. Flour sack to keep plate, knife and fork in.
9. 3 pound loaves of bread or 30c 1 lb. bacon or 30c. 1 doz. eggs or 25c. 1-2 lb. rice or 7c. 12 ripe tomatoes or 1 can or 15c. 24 Irish potatoes or 35c. 1 chicken or 75c. 1-2 lb. butter or 25c. 1 doz. apples or peaches or 1 can or 25c. 2 qts. of green beans or 15c. 1 doz. roasting ears or 25c. 1 pt. syrup, molasses, honey or 15c. 1-2 doz. onions or 15c. 1-2 lb. sugar or 5c. 4 young beets or 10c. 1 glass jam or jelly or 15c. 1 doz. pickles or 25c. 1 doz. cookies or ginger cakes or 15c. 1 qt. blackberries in can or 20c.

SCHOOLS BEGINNING

All club members attending camp will be given credit in school for attendance. State and County Boards of Education are cooperating in the club camp movement. This means that a club member can attend camp and still be counted as attending his or her home school. This is School. Come.

APPRECIATION

To the officers and directors of the Mt. Vernon Fair Association, Mt. Vernon, Ky., Gentlemen:

I feel that I am under obligations to you for the interest shown in sending me to Junior Club Week at Lexington last week. I saw many pretty things and much pretty country on my trip. When we landed at the station on Monday, June 20th, the Boy Scouts were there to take us up to the State University where we registered for the week. We were one week in the boys' gymnasium. After supper we had vesper service and then a good rest for the night. We were awakened each morning by taps and all had a good bath and a regular soldier drill for about thirty minutes before breakfast. After breakfast we had eight classes a day on soils, machinery of all kinds, water works, nature study and a great many other important things.

All the club boys and girls in this section, and, I think, all over the county, are planning to exhibit a great many things at the Mt. Vernon Fair August 10, 11, 12, and we all appreciate your Association letting us in free at your fair. I want to say that if it had not been for our efficient County Agent Mr. Spence I would not be as much interested in farm life as I am today. I have been a club member for five years, and I think this is the best work a farm boy or girl can do. Mr. Spence was with us, (Carl Brown of Quail and I) and saw that we got everything we needed and I want to say that Rockcastle county would be a dead one without this man Spence.

Thanking you for this kind favor in sending me to Lexington, and assuring you that I am a booster for your fair and ready to render any assistance I can in helping others. I remain,

Very truly,

Roscoe Proctor

Maple Grove Club.

FEEDING FOR SUMMER EGGS

By J. Holmes Martin

Many farmers do not think it necessary to feed the flock at all during the summer months since the birds can pick up considerable food about the farm. While it is possible to secure some production from the flock thru the summer without any supplementary feeding, maximum production cannot be secured. This is shown by the fact that the production of the flock usually takes a spurt at the time of wheat harvest when the birds secure full feed. If the flock is expected to produce a large number of eggs it should be fed all the feed it needs, this containing the proper nutrients which are needed in making eggs. It is the law of nature that any animal will use its feed first for maintenance.

If no food is received above the maintenance required we cannot expect production. Carefully kept feed records at the Kentucky Experiment Station Poultry Farm show that hens of the egg breeds, such as Leghorns, require on an average 75 pounds of feed per year per hen, whereas the general purpose fowls, such as the Reds and Plymouth Rocks, require 85 to 90 pounds. This would mean that a flock of 100 hens of a general-purpose breed would need 24 pounds of feed per day. If the total amount of waste food available on the farm that the birds can pick up is but 18 pounds the flock will merely maintain itself and not produce eggs. When a flock receives a full feed, approximately three-fourths of this is required for maintenance and the other fourth goes to the production of eggs or flesh. Hence the economical thing to do is to supplement the feed of the farm flock so that it will receive this extra 6 pounds per hundred hens, for it is this 6 pounds that really determines the production.

The waste food available on the farm is usually in the nature of grain, sprouts, grasses, etc. which go to make up the yolks of the eggs. The flock needs supplementary feed which will furnish material for the egg whites. Experimental results show that the best feeds to supply the white-forming material are sour skim-milk, buttermilk, tankage, and commercial meat scrap. One hundred pounds of sour skim-milk is the equivalent of 7 pounds of meat scrap or 6 pounds of tankage. A flock of one hundred hens would require 3 gallons of milk per day. If milk is not available, a dry mash containing 20 per cent tankage or meat scrap should be fed. The other 80 percent of the mash should consist of a variety of the following mill feeds: bran, middlings, ground oats, corn meal, and alfalfa meal. In order to get the birds to consume this dry mash, it is necessary to keep the flock confined to the house each morning until nine or ten o'clock with nothing available but the mash and plenty of cool water. Other advantages of confining the flock each morning are that it encourages the hens to lay in the nests where the eggs can be easily gathered and keeps the nests and eggs clean on rainy days. The flock will also be confined if one wishes to cull out any hens or dip the birds for lice.

At the state fair educational exhibit of the College of Agriculture, a certain farmer came up to the author and said that he did not believe in "all this bunk about a balanced ration." He said that his flock was producing a large number of eggs and he was not feeding them at all. Upon questioning the farmer it was found that the birds had free access to a large field of alfalfa and that they were always around the hog troughs when he fed the hogs skim-milk. In addition they were getting considerable wheat from an adjoining field and hence they were receiving a

balanced ration of wheat, milk and green alfalfa.

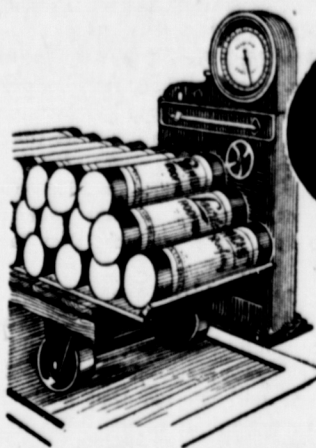
The importance of milk in the poultry diet cannot be over emphasized. Three years' experimental results at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station show that birds fed identically the same grain ration and the same basic mash produced 137 eggs per hen when they had all the buttermilk they could consume, whereas the flock receiving no milk, but having a 20 percent tankage ration produced 124 eggs per hen. In this same experiment, the hen which depended upon cottonseed meal in addition to the basic mash and grain laid but 22 eggs per hen. Other experiments have also shown that sour skim-milk is superior to the sweet skim-milk since it increases the appetite and the lactic acid has a beneficial effect upon digestion. In eastern states where fresh skim-milk or buttermilk are not available semi-solid buttermilk, which consists of the reg-

ular buttermilk evaporated to a pasty stage, is being fed with considerable success. Dried milk is also being used in some cases but has not proven the equal of the liquid milk.

The author contributes a large proportion of the success in raising chicks at the Experiment Station poultry farm to the fact that sour skim-milk is available to the chicks at all times. Whereas milk is not indispensable in the ration of chicks and the feeding of laying hens, nevertheless its equal has never been found. The egg production of the state could be materially increased and the losses of chicks materially decreased if skim-milk or buttermilk was available to all the poultry flocks in the state.

Cakes containing no shortening may be baked in ungreased pans.

If you wish your bread to have a soft crust wrap in a clean cloth as soon as it comes from the oven.



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ROLL
ROOFINGS

give big values
for the price

WE offer Carey Asphalt roll roofings in smooth and in rough surfaced finishes. In the smooth roofing we offer talc, sand, and mica surfaces. In the rough—red or green fadeless crushed slate.

In each finish we offer the roofing in three or four thicknesses known as light, medium, and heavy weights.

Put one or a dozen rolls of any brand of Carey Roofing on the scales and you will find that you are getting the maximum weight for roofing of similar finish and similar price.

Maximum weight means the longest possible service for the price you pay.

STEPHENS & MUNCY

BEREA, KY.

PHONE 113

Land Sale

If you are interested in buying a good country home now is your opportunity.

I, John A. Wylie, having been appointed as administrator of my deceased father's estate will offer for sale a well known Garrard county farm, owned by and known as the S. W. Wylie farm for the past fifty years.

This farm consists of about 80 acres and is located five miles west of Berea and one mile from Wallaceton on road leading toward White Lick.

The above farm lies in two tracts of about 40 acres each, being divided by county road. This land is fertile soil and can all be cultivated. Does not contain any waste land and but little wood land.

The improvements consist of a five-room house, two barns and other necessary outbuildings. Also a large well matured orchard producing both apples and peaches.

You will find this a most convenient place to live, being located on rural route and only one mile from good schools, churches and store, and in a neighborhood of good and friendly people.

This farm is now ready to be offered for sale and possession will be given to purchaser January 1, 1922.

If you are interested in buying a farm of this size and type you will make a mistake if you fail to come and look it over.

For price, terms and any other information you would like to have regarding the above property, write or see

John A. Wylie
Route 3
Paint Lick, Ky.

HARDING WANTS TO SEE ALASKA

PRESIDENT WOULD LIKE A LONG VACATION, BUT PROBABLY CONGRESS WON'T ADJOURN.

IT IS FOLLOWING PRECEDENT

Only Once in Recent Years Has the Chief Executive Been Able to Get Away From Business for Any Length of Time.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Presidents, being human, like to take vacations. They never have been able to do it unless the different congresses agreed to take vacations with them. It looks today as if congress was going to keep President Harding here through the long summer season, and probably through the equally long autumn season.

One thing has been noted, even by persons not ordinarily quick observers. If the present President of the United States is able to get away from Washington he probably will make it a real "get away." It is understood that he wants to go to Alaska. Alaska is a long way off and it is the distance, in part, which lends enchantment to the travel in view. Any President at the end of his first few months in office probably is glad to get away from the importunities of office seekers and their friends.

There are problems rearing their interrogation marks for solution in Alaska at the present time. It is said that new Alaska legislation is in prospect, but it may be that it will be postponed until either President Harding or Mr. Fall, the secretary of the interior, or Mr. Denby, the secretary of the navy, has been able to visit the northwestern territory.

There have been few summers, in fact only one since the year 1907, when a President of the United States has been able to get away for any length of time, knowing that congress also was to be absent from its Capitol Hill post. Every President in recent years has been able to take something of a vacation, but each one has been cut short by the exigencies of the legislative case.

Not Much Vacation Time Recently.

On March 4, 1907, the short second session of congress came to an end. A new congress had been elected, but President Roosevelt did not call it into extraordinary session. So it was that he had some seven or eight months' leeway with no congress on his hands and he took advantage of the fact to make one or two rather extended trips and to put in considerable time at Oyster Bay.

In 1908 there was the long session of the new congress. On March 4, 1909, Mr. Taft came into office and called congress together at once for the purpose of enacting a new tariff bill, and it took a long while to do the work. In 1910 there was a regular long session and in 1911 there came the extraordinary session which gave consideration to the Canadian reciprocity measure.

Congress was in session in the summer of 1912 when the Republican and Democratic parties held their conventions and remained in session for some time thereafter.

The history of congressional sessions after Woodrow Wilson came into office is well remembered. There was the first extraordinary session to pass a new tariff bill, and after that came sessions which were taken up with war problems, and all except one of which were prolonged.

It must not be supposed that when Presidents get away from Washington they are relieved from work. Unless they go to Alaska, or to some other noncontiguous possession of the United States, their summer residences are magnets to draw all kinds of people, cabinet officers, senators and representatives and other government officials on public business bent, and the crowds of the curious and oft-times self-seeking ones who have the money to make the pilgrimages.

Summer Capitals Busy Places.

President Roosevelt was only fairly well aloof from the multitude when he was at his summer home on Sagamore Hill. Mr. Taft found that his chosen place near Beverly, Mass., was of easy access. He had about as much work to do at Beverly as he did at Washington, or at any rate his time was about as fully taken up there as at the capital.

Mr. Wilson succeeded in getting some real rest in the New England hills, but later at Shadow Lawn, which was nearer at hand, officials on business intent and the curious and inquisitive found means of reaching him without undue trouble.

Going back some years in the presidential line, Grover Cleveland's time is reached. He was willing enough to stay in Washington in summer. The White House at that time was not a particularly healthful place because of the undrained condition of the Potomac flats, but Mr. Cleveland lived comfortably at "Red Top" in the suburb now called Cleveland Park, and also on another occasion at the Soldiers' home. President Cleveland preferred to take his vacations in the shooting season, or in the later fishing season.

Preparing Economy Plans.

A joint committee of the senate and house is engaged in the

work of preparing plans for the reorganization of some of the departments of government with a view to the promotion of efficiency and economy.

The chairman of the committee, or as it is generally called, commission, is Walter F. Brown of Toledo, O., who is not a member of either house of congress. He was appointed to the place of chairman as President Harding's personal representative.

Office seeking and office holding have more or less direct connection with the plans which are being made for reorganization of the departments of government and for the installing therein of methods of efficiency and economy. It may seem rather an unpleasant thing to say, but there is a general feeling among the perhaps more or less flippant-minded onlookers in Washington that not all of the senators and representatives are much pleased at some of the means which are likely to be proposed for the enforcing of economy in the bureau. The plan may mean fewer jobs for the faithful.

Already the President of the United States has felt called upon to notify the employees of certain bureaus of the government that they must cease their efforts to influence members of congress to prevent the transfer of this bureau or that bureau to some other department than the one in which it now is located. Some of the employees fear that they are going to lose their jobs in the interest of economy. Not for a minute will any one of them admit that the losing of his particular job would be in the interest of efficiency. A lot of these employees are worried and some of them have been trying to influence congress to prevent the completion of plans for contemplated changes.

Patronage Will Be Decreased.

It is known as definitely as anything can be known that in some of the departments of government there is an overlapping of work and that also there is duplication. The plan is to take certain bureaus and put them in the departments where rightly they belong and to eliminate some of the bureaus which are duplicating the work of others, or merge them into one bureau with a smaller personnel list.

One reason why some senators and representatives are said not to be pleased with some of the changes which are proposed is that some of the patronage may be eliminated. Moreover, if the personnel in some of the bureaus is decreased materially some of the senators and representatives will have on their hands a good many men and women who come from the home districts and who, finding themselves out of jobs, will blame the men who represent their districts.

New Bird Protection Bill.

Sportsmen, bird protectors and agriculturists throughout the country probably will be interested in a bill known as the "public shooting ground and game refuge bill," which has been introduced simultaneously in the senate and the house by Senator New of Indiana and by Representative Anthony of Kansas.

This bill provides for the establishment of shooting grounds for the public, for establishing game refuges and breeding grounds, for protecting migratory birds and for requiring federal licenses to hunt them.

It is known, of course, to men who like to hunt game birds in season, that under the terms of a convention between the United States and Canada certain restrictions already have been placed upon the killing of migratory birds. Spring shooting has been abolished and other protective measures are in force.

There is trouble in the way of the continued enforcement of the treaty law. The money available for the employment of federal wardens is not sufficient to meet the expenses and to insure adequate enforcement of the statutes. The bill which Senator New and Representative Anthony have introduced provides for a \$1 federal license fee from every gunner. This, it is known, will give the government enough money to carry out the provisions of the laws governing the shooting and the protection of migratory birds.

Measure Generally Indorsed.

Messrs. New and Anthony are very much interested in the bills which they have introduced. It is said that a good deal of the marsh land which has been drained in various parts of the United States, thus depriving certain species of birds of their natural resorts, proves to be valueless for agricultural purposes after the draining. Certain constituents of the soil have rendered it unfit for agricultural purposes and the land becomes waste. It is proposed to determine what marsh lands will be of no service after draining and have the government purchase them or rent them for game refuges. The money derived from the small license fee, it is expected, will cover all the costs in the case.

Game protective associations have indorsed the measure and it has received the indorsement, as well of the elements in the community naturally interested in the conservation of the wild life which furnishes not only sport but also food supply to the people of the land. The American Game Protective association of New York has declared that this is the most effective and most acceptable piece of game legislation ever introduced, and then the association adds: "When this bill is enacted into law wild fowl shooting will be perpetuated for all time."

The Difference.

The difference between a good and a bad reputation is that the former is easily lost.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 17

THE CONVERSION OF SAUL.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:1-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.—1 Tim. 1:15.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Acts 22:1-23:11.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Learning to Obey Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Becomes a Christian.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Pharisee Becomes a Christian.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—A Study of Paul's Conversion.

I. Saul's Burning Hatred of Jesus (vv. 1, 2).

Saul knew full well that unless the movement set on foot by Jesus was stopped it would supersede Judaism, but he was entirely ignorant of the genius of Christianity. Christianity thrives on persecution. Prosperity may ruin the church, but persecution never.

The noble display of faith by Stephen in sealing his testimony with his blood did not soften Saul's spirit, but rather intensified his hatred for Jesus and His disciples. It made him more determined than ever to stamp out this Nazarene heresy. The intensity of his madness and the extent of its operations are best set forth in his own words (see Acts 22:4 and Acts 26:10-12). He obtained authority from the chief priests to carry on this murderous work.

II. Saul Kicking Against the Pricks (vv. 3-9). The figure here is that of the eastern ox-driver following the ox with a sharp iron fixed to the end of a pole. The animal is prodded on with this instrument and if it is refractory it kicks against this sharp iron and injures itself. This is a picture of Saul as he was madly fighting against Jesus.

1. A light from heaven (vv. 3, 4a). The time had come for the Lord to interfere. Saul is stricken with blindness and falls to the earth. This physical demonstration accentuated the workings of his conscience which doubtless were going on, quickened by the Holy Spirit as He used Stephen's testimony.

2. A voice from heaven (vv. 4b, 5). This was the Lord's voice calling Saul by name and asking, "Why persecutest thou me?" This moved Saul to inquire, "Who art thou, Lord?" The answer came, "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest," as if to say persecution of the church is persecution of Jesus.

3. "What wilt thou have me to do?" (v. 6). The dictator is now willing to be dictated to. The Lord told him to go into the city where information would be given him as to what he must do.

4. Saul entering Damascus (vv. 7-9). The haughty persecutor goes quite humbly into Damascus led by his attendants. For the space of three days he remained in blindness and fasting. What went on in his soul in those days no mortal can know, but we may be assured that he, like the Lord in the wilderness, was too deep in meditation and prayer to desire food. Doubtless in this time he got hold of the truths which he later proclaimed to the world; for his conversion was the basal fact of his theology.

III. Ananias Sent to Saul (vv. 10-19). Here appears upon the scene a hitherto unknown disciple.

1. Ananias' vision (vv. 10-12). In this vision the Lord appeared and instructed him to go to Saul. He gave him the name of the street and Saul's host, and informed him that Saul was now a praying man and that he had prepared Saul by the vision for the coming of Ananias.

2. Ananias' fear and hesitancy (vv. 13-16). He knew of Saul's mission and the authority by which he came. The Lord encouraged him to go, assuring him that Saul is no longer an enemy, but a chosen vessel to bear His name before the Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel.

3. Ananias' obedience (v. 17). His fears being removed, Ananias went to the house where Saul was staying, put his hands on him and affectionately addressed him as "brother." The savage persecutor is now a brother in Christ. He informed Saul that the Lord had sent him with a twofold mission: (1) "That thou mightest receive thy sight;" (2) "Be filled with the Holy Spirit." He received sight forthwith. It is not said as to whether he received the Holy Ghost then, but his life's work proves that he did.

1. Saul baptized (vv. 18, 19a). After Saul received his sight Ananias baptized him.

God Gives Light and Strength.
Give yourself to God's perfect love to work out His perfect will. For all He means you to do, He will surely give light and strength. The throne of the Lamb is surely proof that there is no surer way for us to riches and honor than through His poverty.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

Life.
Life alone can rekindle life; what others claim from us is not our thirst and our hunger, but our bread and our guard.—Amiel.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Bond

Bond, July 4.—We are having the driest season we have had for years. Oats and grass are very poor crops.

—The Bond Sunday-school and the Pigeon Roost Sunday-school met at Bowling, June 26, and held an all-day Sunday-school Rally, which was enjoyed by all. The program was fine. One of the features of the program was a song given by three little girls, Stella Taylor, Hazel and Jewel Johnson. Jewel the youngest, age 5, sang alto, the others soprano. The song was entitled "Just One Way to the Pearly Gate." The children sang so sweetly that many hearts were touched. The quartet given by Roy and Walter Dyche and George and Flora Moore was just beautiful and was applauded so by the audience that another song was given by them. We all enjoyed our ride back to Bond on the train. We hope the people will take more interest in the Sunday-school work and strive more earnestly to have God's word, in its purity, taught to the children.—Prof. A. J. Walker, R. O. Cornelius, W. R. Reynolds, and Coleman Reynolds met with the Pigeon Roost Club Thursday night and gave us some interesting talks that were enjoyed very much. The children gave a short program which was well rendered. We were very glad to see Coleman Reynolds as this was his first trip to our community since he closed his school at this place last December.—Earl Davis spent a week at Lexington, at the club convention held there recently.—The Pigeon Roost Sunday-school launched a six weeks contest yesterday between the "Reds" and "Blues" for best attendance. The children, and several of the old folks too, are very enthusiastic about it.—Rev. H. L. Ponder, of Gauley, and D. S. Smith, of Annville, preached at this place last night.

Panola

Panola, July 5.—People are conserving blackberries to the limit.—Joe Alexander preached at Knob Lick Saturday night and Sunday.—Those on the sick list, viz., Uncle Charley Cox, Aunt Miriam Cox, Mrs. J. B. Kindred, Minerva Kindred and John Bengo, are some better.—Charles Cox Jr., and wife of Franklin, O., are visiting relatives here.—Mrs. Lucy Mize and Mrs. Belle Wells have been visiting their parents, Uncle Charley and Aunt Miriam Cox.—Rollie Cox sold a nice bunch of hogs to Will Black for \$7.50.—Dave Bengo was the week-end guest of John Bengo.—Mr. and Mrs. Golie Willis and Joe Miller and Pearl Dalton were guests of John Bengo, Sunday.—We are needing rain very much in this locality.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Calico visited Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Guinn Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Calico, a 9-lb. boy. His name is Ambrose Ogg. Mother and babe are improving.—Mrs. John Guinn and children spent Monday with her mother, Mrs. Jas. Guinn.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogg and daughter of Afton, Okla., visited his uncle, Jas. Ogg, Monday.—Mrs. Jas. Wallace and Emma visited Mrs. Wm. Wallace Tuesday.—There was quite an excitement at the home of Robert Botkin Monday afternoon when they found the house was on fire. Several men were present when the fire was discovered and the flames extinguished before much damage was done. The cause of this fire is unknown.—Most of the people are rejoicing because they are thru picking blackberries.—Mrs. Sidney Mahaffey is still very low with tuberculosis.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, July 2.—Oat cutting seems to be the go in this community.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Downey of Burning Springs spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Downey.—The candidates are very busy, as it is only a few weeks until election day.—Mr. and Mrs. Teague of Stringtown are visiting their son, J. S. Teague of this place.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Morgan is improving.—Doctor Goodman of Welchburg is the attending physician.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Downey a fine girl; her name is Francis.—June 19, Rev. J. L. Pennington preached a wonderful sermon at Mt. Olive, which will long be remembered by those present. There were four additions, of which the baptism will be attended to on July 17.—Several from this place attended county court at McKee Monday of last week. Among them were, H. H. Rice, J. L. Calvin and Dan Pennington.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Goochland

Goochland, July 4.—We are having some very dry weather at present and crops of all kinds are suffering for rain.—Billie Powell, of Cooksburg, got shot at Lexington on last Saturday very badly by the police at that place.—Grover Gabbard's wife is very low with tuberculosis and not expected to live but a few days.—Hardin Moore is a candidate for magistrate in the Climax district and is the best chance for the office and is well qualified for the place.—A. J. Simpson and Lige Angie stayed with the writer one night last week—candidates for the offices of Sheriff and County Court Clerk—both good men, and the people would not make any mistake to vote for the boys at the August primary.—Everybody ought to read The Citizen.

There is reason, we believe, in the warning that most people eat altogether too much salt. But what can be done? In and out of the newspapers there are so many things that must be taken with several grains of salt.

THE COOK SMILES

The cook is all smiles,
The bread is light and gay,
A sack of Potts' Gold Dust Flour
Made them get that way.

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Just Fun

She sang and she sang: "I'll hang my harp on the willow tree-e-e-e: I'll hang my harp on the willow tree-e-e-e," each time breaking down on the high note. At last her patient father, from an adjoining room shouted: "Better hang it on a lower branch, Liz."

NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from Page One)

"The budget bureau must be impartial, impersonal, and nonpolitical." In concluding, he ordered the bureau chiefs to their feet and, holding up his hand, recited the following pledge, addressed to the President:

"These men, of whom I am one, realize the perplexity of your position, realize that the business of the country is prostrate, that its working men are out of employment, that we are faced with inexorable necessity of reducing expenditures, and we propose, just as we did four years ago to win the war, to try to do it. And that's all we can do."

President Harding, anxious to have the controversy over the "naval holiday" plan ended, wrote to Congressman Mondell a letter saying that he was "vastly more concerned with the attitude of the congress on this question than I am as to the form of expressing that attitude." When this letter was read to the house, Mr. Mondell and all the others who had wanted the disarmament proposal to include land forces gave in and agreed to accept the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill. That is, all but four gave in. The only negative votes were cast by Representatives Moore, Indiana, Republican; and Campbell, Pennsylvania; Carey, New York, and O'Brien, New Jersey, all Democrats. Representative Linberger, California, Republican, voted present.

Republican members of the house and senate conference committee on the resolution to declare the state of war with Germany ended reached a compromise carrying the house declaration of a state of peace instead of the senate repeal of the war resolution, and the senate provisions protecting American interests, with an additional section giving still further protection to the United States. Similar sections end the state of war with Austria-Hungary. So that squabble is settled.

Notwithstanding the impassioned protests of many congressmen and the earnest arguments of many physicians, the house last week passed the so-called Willis-Campbell bill designed to forestall the execution of a regulation providing for the prescription of beer and light wines as medicine held by former Attorney General Palmer to be within the law. The vote was 250 to 93. The measure is now in the hands of the senate, and Senator Broussard of Louisiana already has introduced a red-hot speech against it.

Of the appointment of former President Taft to be chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States there is little to be said that has not already been said in anticipation. Mr. Taft's fitness for the high position is unquestioned and the selection will meet with practically unanimous approval.

The railway labor board issued two orders of importance last week. The first extended to all big railways the wage cut which went into effect on July 1. The second abolished time-and-a-half pay for all work over an eight-hour day, and with the exception of this change, extended indefinitely the operation of the national agreements which were to have terminated last Friday. The overtime order is not final, however. It was hoped that the railroads and employees would soon reach agreements relating to rules and working conditions. Rail union leaders to the number of more than a thousand met in Chicago to decide whether the employees should accept the wage cut and to try to avert a tie-up in the country's transportation facilities.

In the Chicago district it appeared the efforts of Judge Landis as arbitrator would result in the ending of the controversy that has tied up all building operations for a long time. The carpenters were the last to yield.

There was rejoicing in England at the news that the great strike of British coal miners had been ended and that the men would return to the pits on July 4. The government grants a subsidy of ten million pounds to avert the hardships of the next three months due to wage reductions. By the terms of the settlement a new wage basis will come into effect for the next eighteen months whereby the miners receive 20 per cent above the pre-war scale of wages, with an additional share of profits, which will be regulated by the creation of a national board and district boards. The strike thus ended lasted 94 days and is considered the most injurious England ever suffered, because it crippled so many industries and affected all classes of the population.

Lloyd George's effort to arrive at a friendly solution of the Irish trouble by inviting De Valera and an associate to confer in London with him and with Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, appears to have failed as have all other attempts to settle the row. Craig agreed to the conference, but De Valera has balked. At first the Irish "president" wrote to Lloyd George a temporizing letter, and invited Craig



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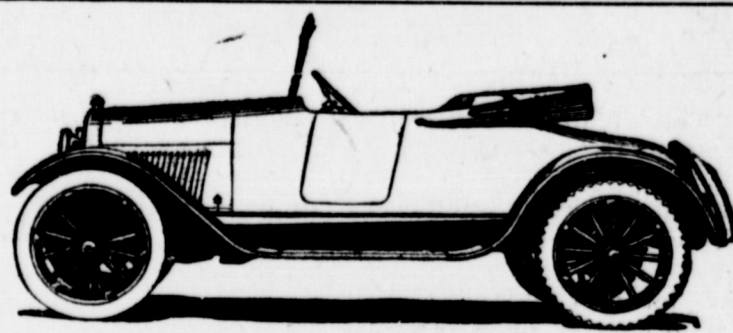
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to meet him in Dublin for an exchange of views. Craig declined, and De Valera wrote him: "Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, because of its implications, is impossible of acceptance in its present form. Irish political differences should be adjusted and can, I believe, be adjusted on Irish soil. It is obvious that in negotiating peace with Great Britain the Irish delegation ought not to be divided, but should act as a unit on some common principle."

A London newspaper says the authorities have discovered and frustrated a plot to murder the British cabinet ministers. It says the police are seeking three men sent to London to do the assassinating. They are a French medical student, an Irishman from the western part of the United States and a Spaniard. The same paper declares the forces of the Royal Irish Constabulary are to be quadrupled at once.

Rather unexpectedly, King Constantine refused to defer his projected offensive against the Turkish Nationalists and permit the allies to try to mediate. It was believed he knew the Turks were getting ready to at-

tack with Bolshevik aid and determined to strike first. The British exerted extreme pressure on the Greeks, and up to the time of writing the only fighting has been a rather bloody conflict while the Greeks were withdrawing from Iamid. Thursday's news dispatches indicated that Constantine had good grounds for his apprehension. The allied troops in Constantinople were called into action, to forestall a vast uprising planned by the Turks and the Bolsheviks, which was to be accompanied by the destruction of public buildings. The Bolshevik headquarters were raided, quantities of weapons seized and several ringleaders arrested.

In the death roll of the week appear two notable names. Charles J. Bonaparte, eminent citizen of Baltimore and cabinet member during the Roosevelt administration, died at his country home. He was a grandnephew of the great Napoleon. Lady Randolph Churchill, who was Jennie Jerome of New York, passed away as the result of injuries received last May. Probably no other American woman has had so great an influence on British public affairs. She was famous as a writer and a wit.

DON'T MISS IT

Big Mid-Summer CLEARANCE SALE

GREAT BARGAINS

Beginning Sat., July 9, and Ending Sat., July 16

This is the time to buy children's school clothing and anything you may need in Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions and Ready-to-Wear

One lot Children's Dresses, best Gingham and styles Sizes 2 to 6, each.....	89c	One lot Children's Blue Galatea Dresses Sizes 2 to 6, each.....	\$1.79	One Lot Children's Gingham Dresses, sizes 6 to 14 DON'T MISS THIS	59c
One lot Children's small check Gingham Dresses Sizes 2 to 6, each.....	\$1.19	One lot Children's Pink and White Jack Tar Dresses, each	\$2.39	One lot Children's Gingham Dresses, plain and solid colors, sizes 6 to 14.....	79c
One lot of Children's Gingham Dresses, plain and solid colors, sizes 6 to 14, each.....	\$1.39	<div><div>Big assortment Men's-Hats 79c None over \$2.79.....</div><div>Men's Work Shirts, O.K.s 69c and other brands.....</div><div>White and Fancy Oil Cloth 35c Per yard</div><div>9-4 Brown Sheeting 42c Per yard</div><div>9-4 Bleached Sheeting 48c Per yard</div><div>5 per cent off on entire line of Shoes during this Clearance Sale</div><div>One job lot of Men's and Boys, Caps 39c</div><div>Men's Overalls \$1.09 Per pair.....</div><div>B. B. Brown Cotton 6c Per yard.....</div><div>A good L. L. Sheeting 9c Per yard.....</div><div>All kinds of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Percales, Organdies, Voiles, Silks, etc., at prices you are willing to pay.</div><div>Get your Boys' Suits at 10 to 25 per cent rebate.</div></div>			
One lot of Misses' Jack Tar Dresses, Pink and Blue Devonshire and Galatea. Best on the market. Each	\$4.48				
One lot of Misses' Jack Tar Dresses, unbleached, white and blue Jean and Galatea	\$3.39				
One lot of Misses' Jack Tar Dresses, unbleached, white and blue Jean and Galatea	\$2.98				
One lot of Misses' Dresses in white, blue and plaid Jean and Linen	\$2.19				
One lot of Misses' White Jean Middy Suits, sizes 7 to 14	\$2.48				
One Mixed lot Misses' White Middies, sizes 8 to 14	79c to \$1.39				
One lot of Ladies' White Waists, Each	45c				
SIX YARDS CALICO.....	50c				
Shirting Chambray, Blue for Work Shirts Per yard.....	13c				
An assortment of Men's Collars Each	12c				
		A Big line of Ladies' Silk and Crepe Waists at prices never heard of	One lot of Ladies' White Waists, assorted Each.....		79c-98c
		A Big Line of Ladies' Skirts, in Plaids, Silks, Serges and Whites at a Big Reduction	150-yard SPOOL THREAD Per Spool		6c
		Printed Curtain Scrim Per yard	Barber Towels Each		6c
		Ladies get your Tony Heeler Silk Hose Per pair	White and Ecru Embroidered Curtain Nets Per yard.....		42c
		And all others at a price, Bath Towels, white, each.....	Embroidered Curtain Nets, Fancy Per yard.....		49c

One lot of Misses' blue and
tan, sizes 7 to 14,
each.....

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One lot of Women's Gingham
and Percale Aprons
and House Dresses
each.....

79c

One lot of Women's Gingham
and Percale Aprons
and House Dresses
each.....

\$1.19

One lot of Women's Gingham
and Percale Aprons
and House Dresses
each.....

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Berea, Ky.

Don't Forget
SATURDAY, JULY 9
Come Early